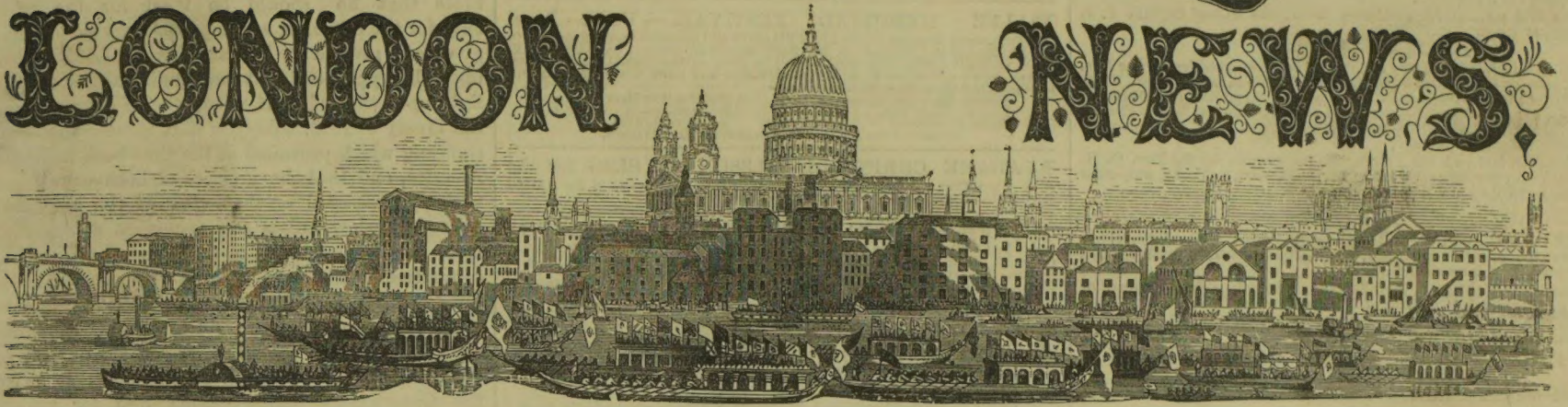


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1931.—VOL. LXIX.

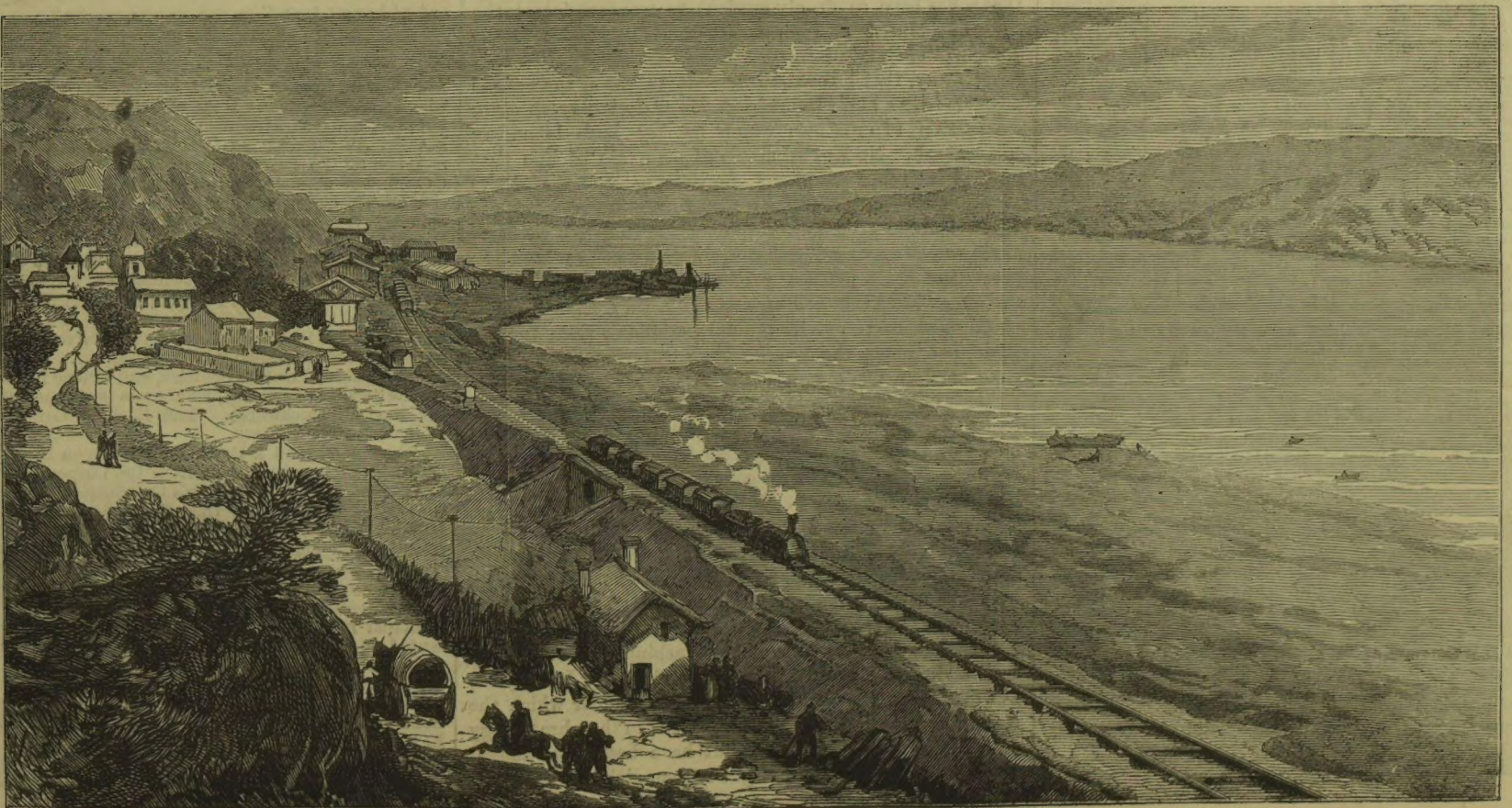
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.



VIEW ON THE DANUBE, NEAR WIDDIN.



BAZIAS, ON THE DANUBE.



## BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Thornby House, Kenilworth, the wife of Alfred Jenson, Esq., of 108, Warwick-street, Leamington, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 44, Bryanston-street, the wife of W. A. Sanger, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Sherbourne House, Lincoln, the wife of Richard Rudgard, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 21, Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of Henry Vignoles, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at his residence, Essex, the wife of Captain J. J. Walmesley, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's, Charlcombe, Somersetshire, by the Rev. T. Tyers, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. E. T. Stubbs, and the Rev. F. B. Biagg, Herbert Curtis Jackson, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, eldest son of John Flower Jackson, of Bourne Place, Bexley, Kent, to Bertha Frances Bassett, daughter of the late Rev. Edward B. Creek, Vicar of Swanmore, near Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Hammersmith, by the Rev. G. H. Tidcombe, Vicar, Samuel, elder son of Major Rawson, to Vesina, only child of the late Edward Newell Harrison, Esq., R.N.

## DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Seaciff House, Prestonpans, N.B., Jane, eldest daughter of the late Charles Belfield, potter, Prestonpans. Friends omitted will please accept this intimation.

On May 23, at Wellington, New Zealand, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Taylor White, Vicar of Norton Cuckney, Notts.

On the 25th inst., Eleazer Gedney, Esq., of Malvern Hall, Ulster County, New York, U.S.A., in the 83rd year of his age.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 5.

SUNDAY, JULY 30.		THURSDAY, AUG. 3.	
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Colchester, excursion to Sudbury, &c.; reception by Mr. L. A. Majendie, Castle Hedingham.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Colchester: meeting of sections, perambulation of Colchester, &c.	Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, General Court, 4.45 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Boulton; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. F. Kitch, Rector of White-chapel.	British Medical Association, Sheffield, general meeting, 11.30 a.m.; soirée, Weston Park Museum, 9 p.m.	British Medical Association, Sheffield: general meeting, 10 a.m.; sectional meetings, 2 to 5 p.m.; public dinner, 6.30 p.m.	Regatta: Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Oulton; Hereford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. E. Bernard; 3 p.m., the Ven. J. A. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.	Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; special general meeting, 3 p.m.	Regatta: Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Oulton; Hereford.	Royal Toxophilite Society: fourth target.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.	Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	Royal Toxophilite Society: fourth target.	Brighton Club Races.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.		
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Dr. Guy, Head Master of the Forest School, Walthamstow; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, Rector of Goudsford, Croydon.	Yorkshire Agricultural Society Show, Shipton-in-Craven (two days).		
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.	Crook Agricultural Society Show. The Lord Mayor's banquet to her Majesty's Ministers.		
MONDAY, JULY 31.	Grand Western Archery Meeting, Salisbury (three days).		
Workmen's Hall, Drury-lane, 8.30 p.m. (the Rev. Henry White on her Majesty's Maids).			
Home for Governesses, Colville-square; Amateur Dramatic Performance, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.			
Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta. Brighton International Annual Polo Tournament.			
TUESDAY, AUG. 1.			
Lamas Day.			
Accession of George I. and the House of Hanover.			
Royal Archaeological Institute, annual meeting, Colchester: inaugural meeting, Townhall, 12.30 p.m.; Address of the President of the meeting, Lord Carlingford, 4 p.m.; meeting of the Historical Section, 9 p.m.			
Doggett's Rowing Match.			
British Medical Association, forty-fourth annual meeting, Sheffield: service at the parish church, 11.30; general meeting, president's address, 8 p.m.			
Oswestry Poultry Show (two days).			
Regatta: Bedford, Southampton Yacht Club, Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes (four days), Great Yarmouth.			
Yorkshire Agricultural Society Show, Skipton-in-Craven (three days).			
Brighton Races.			
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.			
Agricultural Society, noon.			

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.		
July	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			
19	30.094	68.0	56.6	68	7	59.4	76.7	W. NNW.	147	.000
20	30.170	67.6	54.7	65	1	59.3	79.3	N. W. NW.	101	.000
21	30.105	68.4	58.4	72	0	57.4	81.0	N. W. S. E.	133	.000
22	29.951	71.9	54.1	55	2	57.6	86.3	E. S. SE.	154	.000
23	29.893	61.0	55.3	83	—	58.7	72.2	SW. N. NE.	182	.065
24	30.015	60.7	53.5	78	7	55.4	70.3	NNW. W.	213	.000
25	30.121	67.0	58.5	75	4	53.7	80.9	NNW. W.	144	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.062 | 30.189 | 30.147 | 30.017 | 29.910 | 29.975 | 30.167  
Temperature of Air .. .. 70.6° | 68.4° | 69.1° | 75.5° | 62.4° | 60.3° | 69.6°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. .. 62.3° | 61.1° | 64.3° | 61.7° | 58.7° | 57.6° | 61.4°  
Direction of Wind .. .. N. | WNW. | NNW. | S. | N. | N. | NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 27	9 0	9 40	10 24	11 7	11 44	—
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 27	3 0	3 40	4 24	5 7	5 44	—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 7. Admission (from Eight a.m. to Seven p.m.), One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s. or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.  
The Exhibition will be open in the Evening from Monday, July 31, to Saturday, Aug. 5, from Eight to Eleven p.m., at the reduced charge of Sixpence Admission and Sixpence Catalogue, and on Monday, Aug. 7 (Bank Holiday), the Admission throughout the Day and Evening will be Sixpence, Catalogue Sixpence.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Sec.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft., with "Dream of St. Peter's Wife," "Christ's Martyr," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Caliph," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &c. NOW OPEN. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 101, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. O. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 5. MONDAY to SATURDAY, JULY 31 to AUG. 5.—Myers's Great Hippodrome. See daily Advertisements for change of programme.  
THURSDAY, AUG. 3.—Great Firework Display and Races on the Great Course, in addition to ordinary Hippodrome Performance.  
Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.—Under Royal Patronage.—Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON will make her First Appearance in the ALEXANDRA PALACE at the Balfe Memorial Festival, on SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given in the Central Hall at Three o'clock, when a Selection from IL TALISMANO and other Works of Balfe will be sung by the following eminent Artists:—  
Madame Christine Nilsson. — Madame Rose Hersce.  
Madame Marie Rose. — Mr. Maybrick.  
Mlle. Ennarez. — Mr. Edward Lloyd.  
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON will SING for the First Time at the ALEXANDRA PALACE on the occasion of the BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL—SATURDAY, JULY 29.

BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.—ALEXANDRA PALACE, SATURDAY, JULY 29.—Selections from M. W. Balfe's last Grand Opera, IL TALISMANO (dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales). Performed with the greatest success at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. Madame Christine Nilsson, Edith Plantagenet. Overture to "Il Talismano" (Original MS.). First time of performance.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.—BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, at the ALEXANDRA PALACE. After the Concert THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, in the Theatre, at Half-past Six o'clock.  
Madame Rose Hersce and Mr. George Harvey.  
Miss Palmer, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Henry Pope.  
Numbered Stalls for either Concert or Theatre, 5s.; Unnumbered Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Balconies, 1s. Tickets can be obtained at the Ticket Office and usual Agents'. Admission, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.  
Tickets may also be obtained at Chappell and Co's.; at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the Funds of the Birmingham General Hospital. Thirty-second Celebration on TUESDAY, AUG. 29, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.  
Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the Festival Committee, 18, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 24th inst.  
By order,  
HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JULY 29,

My Lady Flora. A summer fancy, from the painting by F. U. Kaulbach.  
Sketches from the Goodwood Course and its Immediate Neighbourhood. By Alfred Dawson.  
The Goodwood Cup for 1876.  
The Bird's-Eye View of the Course at Goodwood.  
The People at Ryde. By Dower Wilson.  
The Prince of Wales Y.C. Channel.  
The Captious Critic. By-the-Bye. Circular Notes. Goodwood in the Olden Times. Famous Players of the Past Century—IX., Thomas King. The Two Obadias. Cruelty and Conjurings. Care and Choice of Whelps. The Past Operatic Season. Turfiana, by "Skylark." From London to Guildford by Coach. Cricket, Athletic, and Aquatic Notes, by "Exon." The Construction of Stables. Review of Theatrical Performances. Notes on Current Topics. Answers to Correspondents. Reviews of Books and Magazines. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.  
Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

The controversy between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America, which has been carried on for some months past, was brought under the notice of the House of Lords on Monday evening by Earl Granville. The discussion—if that may be called a discussion in which, with the exception of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whose views were arraigned, all the speakers took one side of the question—was put an end to before it could be completed by the physical collapse of the Lord Chancellor, who, but for that circumstance, may possibly have added some additional weight to Lord Derby's explanations. As the case now stands, the position taken by this country against America is one upon the merits of which the people of England are not likely to plume themselves, inasmuch as it is evidently a contest between technicality and commonsense. "Technicality," we say, although the word applies rather to the form in which the question has been argued on the part of her Majesty's advisers than to the motive by which they have been prompted. Lord Derby has been so deeply anxious to preserve intact the right of political asylum, and so sensitively alive to the danger of having it infringed upon, lest it might be frittered away, that he seems to have lost sight of the serious inconveniences likely to arise out of the doctrine respecting extradition of criminals which he has been labouring to establish. No Englishman will complain of him that he has attached supreme importance to the desire of his fellow-countrymen to maintain unimpaired the right, and indeed the duty, of England to give a welcome and protection to all exiles from their native land on account of their political professions or actions, whatever these may have been. But, assuredly, they have no wish to afford secure refuge for ordinary criminals from foreign parts, and hence the treaties their Government has from time to time made with other States for mutually surrendering, as occasion may require and on adequate preliminary evidence, persons who, having been guilty of crime in their own country, flee from the justice which they have provoked to seek concealment and protection in a foreign land.

Among the treaties framed for this purpose, the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 may, so far at least as one of its stipulations is concerned, be considered one. It has been upon the basis of this treaty that Lord Derby, as Foreign Secretary, has recently acted in the case of Winslow, an American citizen claimed by the Washington Government with a view to his trial on a charge of forgery. It happens, however, that the article of the Treaty under which the claim was made is somewhat ambiguous in the phraseology which it employs. There might have been some danger that the right of asylum might become liable to infringe-

ment by means of an abuse of the Treaty provisions existing for the extradition of criminals; and Parliament, sensible of the danger and desirous of averting it, passed an Act in 1870, one provision of which was to the effect that no person should be surrendered for trial to a foreign State without some guarantee being given by that State that he should be tried for the crime, and only for the crime, of which preliminary evidence had been given as a ground for his extradition. Lord Derby, acting upon the hypothesis that our municipal law of 1870 threw light upon the spirit, if not upon the express meaning, of the Treaty of 1842, believing that it embodied the understanding which prevailed at the time both in England and America, and that the practice of both countries had invariably proceeded on that view of the case, declined to deliver Winslow unless some previous arrangement were made that he should not be tried for any offence previously committed by him save that for which he would be extradited. The noble Lord contends that "a person who has taken refuge in England, and who has been surrendered, after certain legal proceedings, for the purpose of being tried on a specific charge, is only lent, so to speak, to the Government which claims him for the purposes of that trial," and that if that indictment fails he reverts to his former privileges of asylum. Lord Granville, on the other hand, concurred with the United States Government in rejecting the inference of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He showed what, indeed, should be obvious to all, at a glance, that an Act of Parliament passed in 1870 cannot affect a treaty made some twenty-eight years before, and that in any case an Act of the English Parliament cannot bind the United States. International engagements cannot be overridden by municipal enactments. A contract between two parties may be differently interpreted by each; but neither of the parties can bind the other by any legal interpretation he may think fit to put upon it. It may be surmised that Lord Derby has been ill-advised by his law officers, and, indeed, he seems to be himself doubtful of their authority, because in arguing the case with Mr. Fish, the United States Secretary, he more than once shifted the grounds on which he argumentatively rested its merits.

The technical conduct of the dispute, however, is of no great importance, save as it may affect the convenience of both countries in future. The United States Government, although perhaps somewhat nettled, is not likely to take advantage of what has occurred to broaden the misunderstanding. It has no more objection than we to any precaution deemed to be necessary for preventing an abuse of the privilege of asylum. The existing treaty, it is plain, has become a dead letter. Neither we nor the American Government can act upon it so long as each puts a different interpretation upon its words and spirit. A new treaty is required, in which the law of extradition, as understood by both parties and objected to in substance by neither, should be more accurately expressed. Steps are being taken with a view to this result. Treaties are not made in a day; and meanwhile criminals of every description will be emboldened to indulge their vicious propensities by the hope of evading justice by flight to a foreign soil. But Lord Derby hinted that care would be taken to obviate that misfortune. "The two countries," said he, "have obviously the same interests, and the differences are not of a kind to be very difficult of arrangement. We shall at once renew the negotiations formerly interrupted; it will be an advantage to all parties, for everybody admits that the old treaty is imperfect and unsatisfactory, and what I think we ought to aim at is the establishment, if it is likely that the negotiations will last some time, of what diplomats call a *modus vivendi*, a provisional arrangement which shall prevent rascals from benefiting by the falling out of honest men."

## THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne yesterday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Prince Leopold, and the Marquis of Hertford. Sir Augustus Paget, K.C.B., Ambassador to the King of Italy, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. After the Council the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. James Taylor Ingham (chief magistrate of the police courts of the metropolis), Mr. Henry A. Hunt, C.B. (consulting surveyor to her Majesty's Office of Works), Mr. William H. Wyatt, Mr. Daniel Macnee, LL.D. (President of the Royal Scottish Academy), and Mr. David Patrick Chalmers (Queen's Advocate on the Gold Coast).

The Rev. Robinson Duckworth arrived at Osborne on Saturday last and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, which was performed at Osborne by the Rev. R. Duckworth. The Earl of Carnarvon had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court at Osborne on Monday to receive addresses of congratulation from the Corporation of the city of London, from her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the city of London, and from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, on the occasion of the return of the Prince of Wales from India. The Lord Mayors of London and of Dublin, with the other members of the several deputations, were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, who, after receiving the addresses, returned in each case a gracious answer, the principal members of the deputation being afterwards presented to the Queen. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present, and the Earl of Carnarvon and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. Luncheon was served in a tent on the lawn, after which the several deputations returned to London. The Lord Chamberlain and the Earl of Carnarvon dined with her Majesty.

The Lord Chamberlain had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday to present an address from the House of Lords. Lady



Emma Osborne, just returned from her attendance on the Duchess of Edinburgh in Russia, arrived at Osborne and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Cowes and other places in the Isle of Wight.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph has arrived at Osborne. Colonel Du Plat has succeeded Major-General Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

It is stated to have been fixed that the Queen will arrive in Edinburgh on Aug. 16, and will unveil the Prince Consort Memorial on the afternoon of the following day.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, on Thursday week, visited the Indian Loan Collection at the Indian Museum and the School of Art Needlework, and also the South Kensington Museum, and inspected the Indian collection of presents. The Royal party paid visits to Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Empress Eugénie visited the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of the Hellenes at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a ball in honour of the King and Queen of the Hellenes. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Prince Imperial, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a distinguished company were present. Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance. The next day the Princess, with the King and Queen of the Hellenes, visited the Marine Picture Gallery, New Bond-street. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of the Hellenes were present at a ball given by Lord Carlington, at his residence, Whitehall-yard. On Saturday last the King and Queen of the Hellenes left Marlborough House en route for Copenhagen. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Majesties to Dover. The Prince afterwards went to Aldershot, and was present at a general parade and march past of the Second Army Corps. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. On Monday the Prince and Princess left town for Goodwood House, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon during the Goodwood race week. Previous to their departure Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses, and remained to luncheon.

#### THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of the Brazils arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Saturday last, from the United States. In the evening the Emperor and Empress went to her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. On Sunday morning the Emperor drove to Kew Gardens, returning, via Richmond Park, to Claridge's Hotel at nine o'clock. Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine service at the Spanish Chapel, Manchester-square, and then went to the South Kensington Museum and inspected the collection of scientific instruments. The Emperor and Empress visited the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery, Westminster, and Lady Holland at Holland House, Kensington, and afterwards drove, via Putney, to Battersea Park. In the evening his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo dined with their Majesties at Claridge's. The Emperor and Empress left town for the Continent on Monday morning. During their brief visit their Majesties maintained strict incognito, and received visits only from a few of their intimate friends.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Duke of Montrose and Miss Violet Hermione Graham, second daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham, of Netherby, was solemnised on Monday at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The Duke of Montrose arrived, accompanied by Captain Philip Green, 5th Lancers, who acted as best man. The bride, accompanied by her mother, was received by Sir Frederick Graham, her father, and sixteen bridesmaids—namely, the Misses Sibyl and Hilda Graham, sisters of the bride; the Misses Camilla and Veronica Greville, nieces of the bridegroom; the Ladies Gwendolen and Muriel Talbot, Lady Hilda Finch-Hatton, and the first cousins of the bride, the daughters of Lady Ulrica Thynne, of Lady Gwendolen Ramsden, of the Countess of Faversham, and of Mrs. Charles Baring. The bride's dress was of rich white silk, trimmed with Brussels lace; and she wore in her hair sprays of orange blossoms, over which was a veil of Brussels point. Her jewels were the gift of the bridegroom, and included a pendant and earrings of pale pink coral, pearls, and diamonds. The wedding breakfast was given at the Duke and Duchess of Somerset's residence in Grosvenor-gardens, where Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham welcomed a numerous party. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left for Riddlesworth, Norfolk, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of light blue merino, trimmed with silk and fringe of the same shade; and bonnet and feather of the same colour. The bridal presents were very numerous and of great value.

A marriage is arranged between the Marquis of Tavistock and Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks, younger daughter of Earl and Countess Somers.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck have been among the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon's guests at Goodwood during the race week.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been at Buckhurst, on a visit to Earl and Countess Delawarr. His Royal Highness dined with Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, on Sunday, at Combe Hurst.

Prince Hassan has left town for Egypt.

Sir Salar Jung has received the honorary freedom of the city of London and the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. His Highness dined last week with the Duke of Cambridge, and has been present this week at Goodwood races. On Wednesday addresses of welcome were presented to his Excellency from the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce of Manchester.

His Excellency the Marquis de Molins has left London for the Spanish Embassy, Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have left their residence in Eaton-square for Endsleigh Cottage, Devonshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at Carton House, in the county of Kildare, from their residence on Carlton House-terrace.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left St. James's-square for Homburg.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Holkar Hall, near Milnthorpe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left town for Haynes Park.

Colonel Deedes, of Sandling Park, Hythe, son of a former representative of East Kent, was, on Wednesday, returned, without opposition, for that constituency, in succession to Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, who has retired from Parliamentary life. Both gentlemen are Conservatives.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bingham, C. W., Rector of Melcombe, Dorset, to be Prebendary of Chesham and Chute in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Brown, Jas. Edward; Rector of St. Petrox and Vicar of Stockpole Elider.  
Brown, John Mortlock; Vicar of Atworth with South Wraxall, Wilts.  
Campe, Charles; Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Lambeth.  
Cooper, Vincent K.; Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral.  
Cutler, H. G. G.; Curate of St. Saviour's, Southwark.  
Desborough, H. J.; Rector of Barham, near Ipswich.  
Griffith, Thomas Thompson; Vicar of Seale.  
Hall, A. Hall, late Curate of St. Mary's, Dover; Rector of Cheriton, Kent.  
Holmes, E. M.; Rector of Marsh Gibbon; Rural Dean of Claydon.  
Jones, David Daniel; Vicar of St. Paul's, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.  
Jones, S. Flood; Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate-street.  
Kilvert, Robert Francis; Vicar of St. Harmon's Radnorshire.  
Knight, Charles Edward; Rector of Chawton.  
Lefroy, Frederick A.; Curate; Vicar of St. George's, Brandon-hill.  
Lewis, David; Vicar of St. David's, Pembrokeshire, and Canon Residentiary in St. David's Cathedral.  
Pain, John Lloyd; Vicar of Holme, Westmorland.  
Peirce, D. Davies; Vicar of Llanwrthwl, Breconshire.  
Powell, J.; Curate of St. Mark's, Worcester; Rector of Wroot, Lincolnshire.  
Ward, Charles Slegg; Vicar of Wootton St. Lawrence.  
Williams, C.; Vicar of Coalville, Leicester.  
Wix, J.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Braybrooke.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Orby Shipley has contradicted a report published by a Roman paper and copied in the *Times* that he had joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The parish church of Atherstone-on-Stour has been reopened by the Bishop of Worcester, after rebuilding and enlargement, under the direction of Mr. J. Cotton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Mr. John Hassard to the office of principal registrar of the province of Canterbury, vacant by the decease of Mr. Francis Hart Dyke.

A handsome silver-plated inkstand has been given to the Rev. W. A. Strong and Mrs. Strong, on their leaving the parish of Ravensthorpe; the subscribers, with a few exceptions, being from the rank of the labouring class.

A handsome lych-gate (presented by the late Vicar, the Rev. J. S. Blunt, now Vicar of New Windsor) has been placed at the entrance to the "God's acre" of the parish church, Old Windsor. The gate is a gift from Mr. Blunt to his old parishioners. The work is designed by Mr. Stephen Wyborn.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation has been held at the offices of the corporation—the chair being taken by Bishop Claughton, D.D., Archdeacon of London. Dr. Pigott, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the income of the corporation during the past year had been £11,609; and the committee had voted grants, varying in amount from £5 to £25, to 290 cases.

There was a crowded meeting of the Propagation Society yesterday week, to discuss the proposals for the endowment of the new sees of Lahore and Burmah, when, on the one hand, the proposal of the committee for grants of £500 were defeated by Sir Bartle Frere, who succeeded in substituting £2000 in each case; while, on the other hand, persistent attempts to refuse any grants at all, because the Bishops were connected with the State, were negatived.

In delivering the charge at his triennial visitation, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Salisbury pointed out that the Public Worship Regulation Act was not needed in his diocese, and that it had proved to be a dead letter. The Public Worship Facilities Bill seemed to him in its present form to be utterly dangerous to the peace of parishes. Referring to the subject of education, his Lordship advised school managers to retain the property of the schools in their own hands.

For the purpose of affording an opportunity to Christian ministers of different denominations to confer with the Archbishop and other Bishops on the subject of the alleged progress of irreligious thought at the present time, a meeting was held, on Monday, at Lambeth Palace, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Norwich, Gloucester and Bristol, Peterborough, and Bath and Wells, and by the leading Nonconformist ministers. The Rev. Drs. Cumming and Robertson, of the Established Church of Scotland, were also present. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, his Grace expressed his sense of the usefulness of the meeting and of the importance of Churchmen and Dissenters having an opportunity of better understanding each other's views on questions of common interest.

A dépôt of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission has been opened at City-chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, E.C., to supply the London and foreign stations with books and lending libraries for ships, all sent out free. About 2000 libraries have been sent from this mission from Gravesend and the docks, and it is hoped that by having the dépôt in London more gifts of books will be sent to it. Volumes of the *Illustrated London News* are always welcome, bound or unbound; and, indeed, all books that can be spared are very much appreciated by the sailors, fishermen, and emigrants, especially such as will help to interest the people and raise the tone on board ship. The mission supplies all ships with books for service when required. The vessels at Gravesend and in the principal docks are visited by the clergy connected with the mission, and it has agencies in many foreign ports.

A new district, named All Saints', has been formed out of the parish of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth. The parish of All Saints' has sprung into existence almost suddenly, for the houses it contains, which accommodate a population of nearly 1000, stand on ground which but a few years ago were green fields. In order to provide for the spiritual wants of the new neighbourhood it was found necessary to erect a temporary church in Priory-grove. After twelve months' struggle, through the munificence of Colonel Sir F. Fitzwygram, the patron of the living, and other generous friends, the Bishops of Winchester and Guildford took part, on Thursday week, in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a permanent church in Devonshire-road. The new church will cost, with the site, nearly £10,000. It is being erected by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, from designs by Mr. A. Bedborough, architect.

Her Majesty in Council has ratified schemes by the Archbishop of York for the annexation of a portion of the parish of St. George to the parish of St. Stephen, Sheffield; by the Bishop of Ely for the union into one benefice of the rectory of Fulbourn, St. Vigors, and the vicarage of Fulbourn All Saints, Cambridgeshire; by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the assignment of a portion of the district parish of Tunbridge Wells to the Church of St. Peter, Windmill-fields; for the transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of certain lands and hereditaments now belonging to the sub-chanter and vicars-choral of the Cathedral of St. David, and for substituting in lieu thereof a money payment; for a transfer of the advowson and cure of Stoke, Cheshire, to the Dean and Chapter of Chester; for the assignment of a district chapelry to the Church of St. Matthew, East Stonehouse, Devon; for the constitution of a district for the Church of St. Luke, Miles Platting, Manchester; and for the constitution of a district for the Church of St. Clement, Longsight, Manchester.

The joint synod of both Houses of Convocation of the Southern Province met, on Thursday week, for the discussion of the rubrics relating to the burial laws, which had been initiated on the previous day on a motion by Lord Alwyne Compton, declaring that it should be lawful for the minister, at the request or with the consent of the kindred or friends of the deceased, to permit the corpse to be committed to the grave in the churchyard or chapel of the parish without hymn, anthem, or address of any kind. The Lower House adopted a gravamen deeply deploring the recent barbarities perpetrated in Bulgaria, and the sale of Christian children into slavery by their Moslem enemies. They therefore prayed that effectual steps might be taken to prevent henceforth, as far as possible, such grievous scandal and offence to Christendom and the civilised world. The Convocation sat again yesterday week, and concluded its consideration of the alterations proposed in the fourth report of the committee on rubrics. The Dean of Westminster complained of the failure of the Lower House in its duty in not effecting the abolition of the rubrics about "restoring Godly discipline," which, he said, the clergy would think, if restored, a great evil; the abolition of the sponsorial system; the total abolition of restrictions upon Christian burial, including those upon the unbaptised, the excommunicate, and suicides; and the entire repeal of the rubric directing the use of "the creed commonly called that of St. Athanasius." Both Houses were prorogued till Aug. 18.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the admission of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., to the honorary degree of D.C.L., conferred upon him on June 21, took place, on Monday, at a Convocation specially summoned for the purpose, in the Sheldonian Theatre. Sir Salar Jung, who has not recovered from his accident in Paris, was brought to the great door of the theatre in a wheel-chair, but was able to walk on crutches through the area, attended by his Hindoo suite. In the absence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law (Professor Bryce), the Chichele Professor of International Law (an appropriate substitute for this occasion) introduced Sir Salar in a Latin speech; and, the Vice-Chancellor having pronounced the usual form of admission, he was hoisted in the chair to the usual place among the Doctors. The Vice-Chancellor then dismissed the Convocation.—The following have been elected from Winchester to scholarships at New College:—Cook, Druitt, and Prichard.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge gives notice that the subject of the essay for the Cobden Prize for the ensuing year is, "The Effects of Machinery on Wages." The value of the prize is £60.—Statistics show that during the Academic year 1875-6, which terminated last month, the University has been more prosperous than in any previous year, judging from the numbers entered and the degrees conferred.

The first session of University College, Bristol, is to begin on Oct. 10. The Bristol Medical School has been affiliated with the college, and the Clifton Association for the Higher Education of Women have offered four scholarships for women of £15 to £50 each, the successful candidates for which will be required to attend the college.

The council of the Yorkshire College of Science have established a chair of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and elected as professor Mr. G. F. Armstrong, who has occupied the chair of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics in the McGill University, Montreal.

Unusual interest attached to the prize day at Marlborough College, on Tuesday, from the fact that Canon Farrar would then take his leave from the school on his departure for Westminster. Dr. Farrar reviewed the past six years during which he has been master of the school, and declared that he had, to the best of his powers, conscientiously and faithfully served it. If the test of prosperity were numbers, it was full to overflowing; if finance, it was entirely flourishing; if external improvement, the buildings in progress gave proof of that; if honours, anyone who would compare the list of honours in Marlborough during the last six years with other schools would do Marlborough real service, but he looked upon the fact that he had signed 560 reports made with fearlessness and truth, which were good without an exception. The Rev. Canon Farrar and Mrs. Farrar have been presented with a pair of handsome silver candelabra and a gold bracelet by his colleagues at Marlborough.

The Rev. R. Lee, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, First Assistant Upper Grammar Master at Christ's Hospital, was yesterday week elected, out of three candidates, Head Master of the Hospital, in succession to the Rev. G. C. Bell, who has been appointed to the Mastership of Marlborough College. Mr. Lee is an "Old Blue." The salary of his new office is £1000 a year, which will soon be increased.

The distribution of medals, scholarships, cadetships, and other prizes at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, took place on Tuesday. Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, the president of the school, occupied the chair. After the prizes had been distributed by the Rev. E. B. Slater, the secretary, Mr. A. Eames read a long list of the names of the pupils who had recently distinguished themselves in various public examinations.

Friday week was Commemoration Day at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove. A large company assembled in the school-hall to witness the distribution of prizes by the Bishop of Worcester.

Tuesday was prize-day at Clifton College, and the prizes were distributed by Dr. Percival, the Head Master.

At the annual speech-day, on Thursday, of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., delivered the rewards and addressed the scholars.

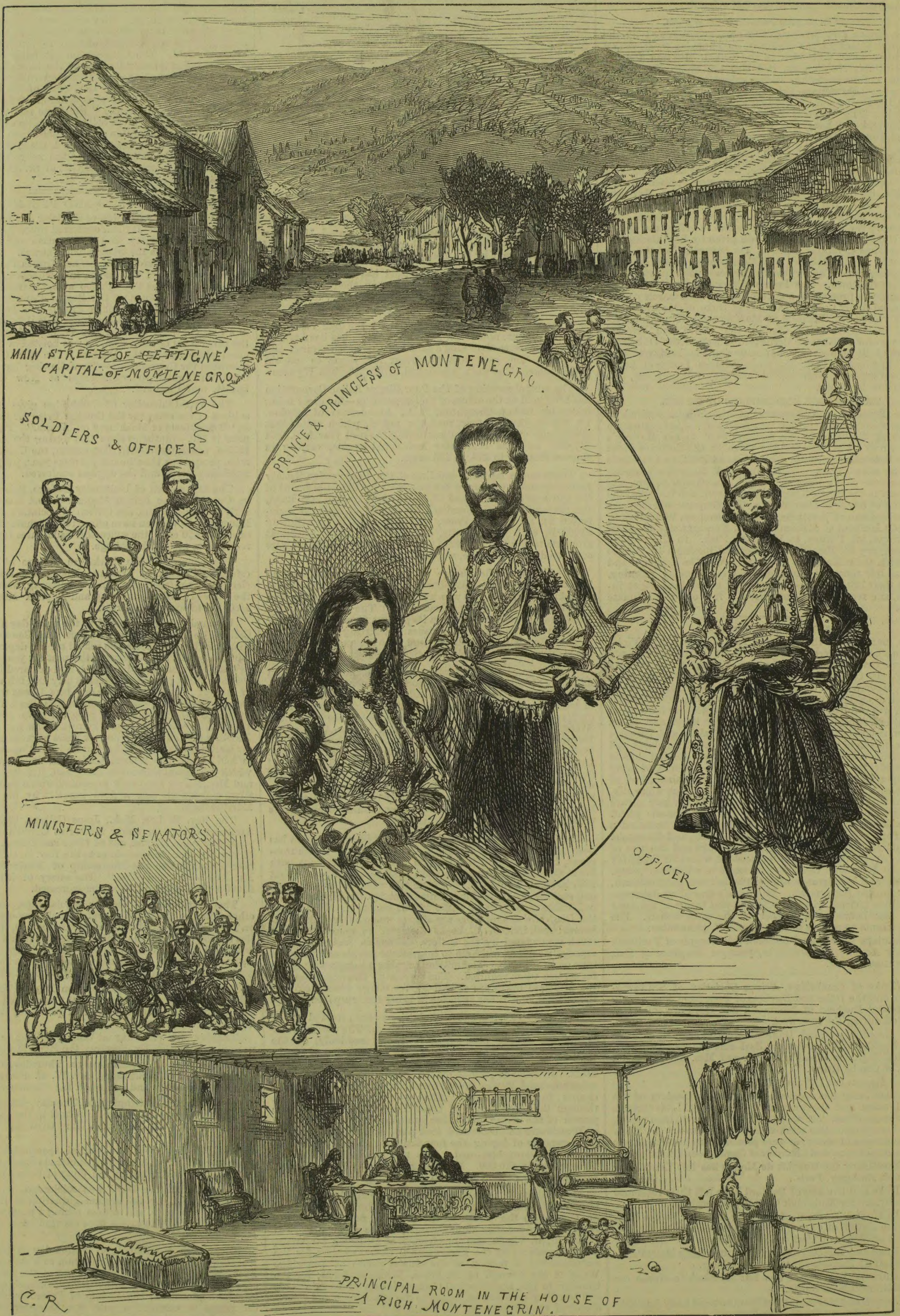
Lord Middleton distributed, on Tuesday, the prizes to the boys of the Battersea Grammar School in the lecture-room of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls on Wandsworth-common.

The 14th inst. was the annual speech-day at Berwick Grammar School. There was a numerous company of visitors, and the chair was taken by the Vicar of Berwick.

"New Foundation Day" was celebrated, on Tuesday, at Mill-hill School, by the annual gathering of the governors, friends of the boys, and others taking a personal interest in the institution. The prizes were distributed in the chapel by Dr. Huggins, F.R.S.

Prizes were distributed on Wednesday as follows:—Lord Hatherley presided at the distribution at Reading School; the Archbishop of Canterbury was present at the speech-day proceedings at the Surrey County School, Cranleigh, and made a speech on education; the Bishop of Peterborough distributed the prizes in connection with the Leicester Archidiaconal Board of Education; Lord Leigh, president of Leamington College, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils; the customary annual distribution of prizes and recitations in connection with St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School, which is in union with King's College, took place, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.









MONARCH.

SWIFTSURE.

DEVASTATION.

HERCULES.

TRIUMPH.

SULTAN.

PALLAS.

INVINCIBLE.

TURKISH FLEET BEYOND.

THE WAR IN THE EAST: THE BRITISH FLEET IN BESIKA BAY.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 27.

Home politics once more occupy attention, and ominous complications are threatened. On Friday M. Waddington's bill was rejected in the Senate by a majority of five, the votes being 139 for and 134 against it. The various sections of the Right are greatly elated at this success, and the rejection by the Senate of the Government bill authorising the election of mayors by the municipal councils is looked forward to. The majority of the Senatorial Committee to which this bill has been referred are hostile to it, and, moreover, the various sections of the Right in the Senate have entered into a pact that, in case of life seats in that body becoming vacant, they shall unite and elect a Legitimist, an Orleanist, and a Bonapartist in turn. It is to be doubted, however, whether anything of moment can be accomplished in face of the support freely accorded to the Ministry by the country and the Chamber of Deputies. In the meeting of the last-named body, on Saturday, M. Grévy, the brother of the President of the Chamber, moved a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and coupled with it the request that the Cabinet would not forget the duties imposed upon it by the decrees overthrowing the Empire. M. Gambetta, who spoke at length in favour of this proposal, said that he regarded the rejection of M. Waddington's bill in the Senate as a mere accident in political life, of a nature to cause no apprehension; and, finally, M. Grévy's motion received the support of 371 members, the Bonapartists abstaining from voting.

A decree of the President of the Republic, granting a full pardon to 127 persons condemned for taking part in the Communistic insurrection, has been published.

General Cialdini, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador, was formally received in private audience, at the Elysée, on Saturday. In the course of the complimentary speeches usual on such occasions, Marshal MacMahon spoke of the way in which he had learned to appreciate King Victor Emmanuel's military capacities during the Italian campaign of 1859.

The committee appointed to investigate the scandals arising out of the recent examinations for admission into the Ecole Polytechnique has issued a report to the effect that the communication of the contents of the examination-papers was the result of an accident, the real author of which cannot be discovered. It is proved that a pupil of the Jesuit school who was suspected of having become acquainted beforehand with the subject of the essay required to be written was completely ignorant of it, and consequently failed to pass.

The new Paris loan is a great success, and has been subscribed for sixty-seven times over. The various public buildings at which subscriptions were received presented the usual spectacle of men, women, and children passing the night in the open air, at the doors, in order to secure places. The last loan was subscribed forty-three times, so that we have a proof that the prosperity of the country is increasing.

The oppressive heat of last week culminated in violent thunderstorms, during which several trees and houses were struck by lightning. The weather in consequence grew decidedly cooler, but at present the thermometer is rising again. Paris at present may be said to be taken possession of by the English, who abound in all directions. Amongst native celebrities who have returned may be mentioned M. de Lesseps and General Chanzy. The latter, who has been summoned from Algeria, stated in the Senate that he should, if present, have voted for M. Waddington's bill.

The postal service between London and Paris is to be accelerated on Aug. 1. The night mail from the former city will be dispatched twenty minutes earlier, and its conveyance from Calais to Paris will be effected more in accordance with English notions as to the proper rate of speed to be maintained by mail-trains, though there is no hope of getting the French railways to attempt to rival the "Wild Irishman" or the Ball express.

## SPAIN.

The law relating to the Budget and the settlement of the Public Debt for the years 1876 and 1877 was promulgated in the official Gazette on Saturday last.

## PORTUGAL.

The forty-third anniversary of the establishment of Constitutional liberty was celebrated at Lisbon, on Monday, with much enthusiasm.

## GERMANY.

A letter has been sent by the King of Bavaria to the Emperor William inviting his Majesty to be present at the approaching musical festival at Bayreuth.

Prince Bismarck and his family left Kissingen at noon, on Wednesday, and was loudly cheered by a large number of persons assembled to witness his departure.

## DENMARK.

Accompanied by the King and Queen of Greece, Princess Thyra, and Prince Waldemar, their Majesties the King and Queen left Copenhagen, on Wednesday, for St. Petersburg.

## THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The war news of this week is again rather confused. But it seems to be certain that the offensive movement of the Servians in the direction of Nisch and Akpalanka has come to an end, and they have been reduced to defend their frontier. The chief advantage for the Turks in this backward movement of the Servians lies in the opening of the communication between Nisch and Widdin, so that a combined movement of the forces now concentrated near those places becomes possible. The fights of Osman Pasha and Leschjanin, at Saitchar, on the 18th and 19th, are an introduction to it; nor do even the Servians deny that they have received there a severe check, and they only contradict the statement that they have lost five guns, which is, however, nearly confirmed from Widdin. More important, however, than the taking of the five guns is the decided inferiority of the bronze muzzle-loaders, with which the corps of Leschjanin is armed, against the Krupp steel guns of the Turks.

It is officially stated at Belgrade that on Monday last the army corps under General Zach, in concert with the divisions under Colonel Tscholak Antich and the Archimandrite Dutchitz, made an attack upon the Turks along the whole line from Sienitz and Novi Bazar. A battle ensued, which, lasting the whole day, terminated everywhere in favour of the Servian troops, of whom 35,000 were engaged in this action.

A telegram of the 26th states that Tcherniaeff has left his headquarters and confided the command to Colonel Becker, chief of his staff. The Servian General proposes to inspect successively the corps of the west, south-west, and east in order to settle a new plan of campaign rendered necessary after his retreat.

Reports from the Herzegovina state that Mukhtar Pasha, with twelve battalions, engaged the insurgent corps of Peko Paulovics at Bishnia, near Blagai, on Sunday last, driving it back, and that Prince Nikita, with the Montenegrin army, had evacuated Nevesigne four days previously, moving in an unknown direction.

Information since received makes it probable that the Montenegrin plan of campaign has been changed to meet the exigencies of that of Serbia; that Peko was ordered to cover and conceal the withdrawal of the main army; and that Mukhtar has forced the passage of Bishnia, and is now at Nevesigne, while the whereabouts of Nikita is not known. The supposition is that the Prince, with the bulk of his army, had moved away from the district of Nevesigne between the 21st and the 23rd inst. to operate in another direction than that he seemed to take at first, which was towards Mostar. This direction might either be by the upper valley of the Nereta, to cut off communication between Mostar and Sarajevo, or else to go by Gatschko and Piva to Plevje, and thence to Priepolje, to co-operate with the Servians in cutting off the communication along the road from Novi Bazar to Vichegrad and Sarajevo.

Intelligence from Slavonic sources states that a corps of 15,000 Turks, under the command of Mehemet Pasha, attacked the Montenegrins on Tuesday on three sides—namely, Fundina, Medun, and Dogliani, near Podgoritz. They were repulsed by the Montenegrins, who pursued them as far as Podgoritz. Both sides suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded. It is stated that a body of Montenegrins, commanded by Socitza and Zimonitch, have burnt some villages whose inhabitants on the renewal of hostilities had failed to keep their promises to join Prince Nikita.

## ROUMANIA.

We learn from Bucharest that the Chamber has voted an address to the Throne expressing its satisfaction with the Ministry, and declaring that the country will observe the neutrality imposed upon it by treaty, but, at the same time, that it expects all the claims it recently addressed to the Porte to be granted. The Senate has authorised the War Minister to call out, if required, the reserves of the second territorial division of the Army.

## RUSSIA.

According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, received in Vienna, the Turkish Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Emperor Alexander, was treated with marked distinction.

## AMERICA.

A compromise has been arrived at on the Army and sundry Civil Appropriation Bills, and the bills have been passed. Four Appropriation Bills are still unfinished, but are all in good shape for early agreement.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Pierrepont, the American Minister here, has begun negotiations with Lord Derby for the conclusion of a new extradition treaty.

Jacob Rehm, the head of the Chicago whisky ring, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 dolrs. The full sentence which the law allowed was not imposed, in consideration of Rehm having given evidence against other offenders.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that a large force of Cheyenne Indians having left the Red Cloud agency to join the hostile Sioux tribes, General Merritt, by forced marches, intercepted them, driving them back to the agency. Reinforcements are going forward to General Crook's and General Terry's columns.

A waterspout burst on Diamond Range Mountains, near Eureka, California, on Sunday night, and thirteen Chinese and several Italian woodcutters were drowned.

Through the negligence of the sailing master, it is stated, the yacht Mohawk, 330 tons, of the Brooklyn Club, capsized in a squall off Staten Island, on Thursday week, and Vice-Commodore Gardner, his wife, and five others were drowned.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have intelligence from Cape Town to the 7th inst.

The Parliament was prorogued on the 4th inst., and the estimates were passed without opposition. The Legislative Council, by a majority of one, has concurred with the House of Assembly in authorising the Colonial Secretary to proceed to England to confer with the Earl of Carnarvon on the settlement of the Griqualand dispute.

The Premier's Budget speech showed the financial state of the colony to be prosperous.

An outbreak of hostilities is reported from the diamond-fields between the Transvaal troops and the Kafirs, in consequence of the latter having stolen a great number of cattle. A severe snowstorm had occurred in the district, and several persons had died from the cold.

## INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed, on Sunday, several items of news. The Khan of Kelat and all the chiefs are now with Colonel Sandeman at Mastung, and negotiations are proceeding favourably. The Kohat pass is quiet. No further Afreedi raids are reported, but the tribe is still in arms. Sir J. Strachey makes over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces to Sir G. Couper at Lucknow this week. Sir G. Couper proceeds at once to Allahabad to assume his charge. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce lately met to consider the currency question, and the following resolutions were passed:—"First, that the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country, and that, in view of its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give with regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances; secondly, that it is expedient for the Government to suspend clause 19 of Act 23 of 1870, which makes it obligatory on the Indian Mint to receive all silver tendered for coinage, as also section 1 of clause 11 of Act 3 of 1871, which makes it obligatory on the currency department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, and that during such suspension it be unlawful to import coined rupees." The second resolution met with some opposition, being described as an attempt to give the rupee a fictitious value. A further resolution advising the adoption of a gold standard was proposed, but withdrawn for the present. There was a slight improvement in the exchange last week, and prospects now look somewhat better.

It is announced in a telegram from New York that Boisrond Canal has been elected President of Hayti.

A great fire has occurred at Cairo, and many houses have been destroyed.

Dr. Schliemann has left the field of his labours at Troy, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in his way by Ibrahim Pasha, the Governor of the Dardanelles and the Archipelago.

On and after Aug. 1 the transmission of the mails between London and Paris is to be accelerated, and letters will be delivered in the latter city within an hour after their arrival.

Major-General Norcott, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, fired the first gun, on Tuesday morning, at the opening of three days' shooting contests, under the auspices of the Jersey National Rifle Association. The entries are more numerous this year than on any previous occasion, and the money prizes are more valuable. His Excellency gives a handsome silver cup, which has been won by Private Toulzel.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund shows that there is every reason to be confident that "the greatest work ever undertaken for the elucidation of the Bible will be brought to a successful termination. Every day brings out more clearly the invaluable nature of Lieutenant Conder's notes."

News from Mexico received at New York states that Señor Lerdo de Tejada has been re-elected President by a large majority. It is also stated that the Mexican Federalists have defeated and dispersed a body of revolutionists under Palacios, killing sixteen and capturing a number of their officers. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the oldest survivor of the great political events in Mexico during the early part of the present century, died at Vera Cruz recently.

The following notice has been issued from the Post Office:—"In the notice which was issued on June 5 last, relative to certain alterations in the postage rates to India, it was announced that the rates to be paid on printed papers and patterns for India, as well as for Aden and Zanzibar, would in future be—via Southampton, 2d. for 2 oz.; via Brindisi, 3d. for 2 oz. Many articles of this nature, however, not exceeding 1 oz., have since been posted, prepaid, at the former rates of 1d. via Southampton and 2d. via Brindisi, and, in order to prevent any inconvenience from the detention of such packets for insufficient payment, the Postmaster-General considers it necessary to point out that the new rates of postage, as above indicated, are applicable to all such articles even if they do not exceed 1 oz. in weight."

A case recently tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Montbrison (Loire) reveals the fact that the belief in sorcerers still lingers in some parts of France. Jean Baron, thirty-seven years of age, a small landed proprietor of Poncins, believed that for the past two or three years he had been the victim of occult influences from some of his neighbours, whom he suspected to be jealous of his prosperous condition. His cows were constantly ill, and the mere sight of the supposed sorcerers was sufficient to make him so unwell that, as he said, he got on the point of death. In vain he had consulted some distinguished physicians, going even to Lyons for the purpose; and he finally resolved to put in practice the advice given him by some reapers the previous year—being to draw some blood from the sorcerers in order to break the charm. He therefore waited his opportunity at church, and after service rushed at those whom he accused of the witchcraft, struck them several blows, and then ran some steel pins deep in the flesh of his assumed enemies. He was, in consequence, cited to appear before the tribunal for these acts, and he admitted having driven pins into a man named Raynaud and his wife, and a girl named Jeannette Badiou, but denied the blows, explaining that he had no occasion to give them; all that he wanted was to draw a little blood; "which," said he, with a joyous air, "I managed to do, and since that period I am perfectly cured, as well as my beasts." Notwithstanding the efforts of the President to make him understand that there were neither sorcerers nor witchcraft in the world, he could only obtain this reply, "But I was ill every time I met them; and now that I have drawn some blood from them their sight produces no effect whatever on me, and I am perfectly cured; I have, therefore, reason to believe that they had cast on me an evil eye." The penalty of fifteen days' imprisonment inflicted on him did not in the slightest degree disturb his serenity, happy at having re-established his health at so cheap a rate.

## CENTRAL AFRICA.

After an interval of more than twelve months, copious despatches have been received from Mr. Stanley, the leader of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* expedition in Central Africa. Of the contents of these long-looked-for communications, the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following brief summary in anticipation of the letters themselves, the first of which will be published in the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday week:—

Mr. Stanley's first letter is dated July 29, 1875, from Mahyiga Island, in the Victoria Lake, and relates his voyage from King Mtesa's territory back to the camp at Kagehi, in the course of which his party narrowly escaped massacre by the treacherous natives of Bambireh. Escaping by the greatest skill and courage, the explorer encountered several storms on the lake, but arrived safely at his camp, after remarkable adventures.

The second despatch, dated Aug. 15, 1875, from Dumbo, in Uganda, narrates a visit to the island of Ukerewe, and the voyage of the entire expedition in canoes to Uganda, with the severe punishment inflicted by Mr. Stanley upon the savages of Bambireh for their murderous treachery.

A third letter, under date of Jan. 18, 1876, written from Kawanga, on the frontiers of Unyoro, describes how our joint commissioner marched from King Mtesa's capital across country to the Albert Nyanza at the head of his own force and 2000 spearmen of Uganda, pitching his army upon the shores of the Albert at Unyampaka.

The incidents recounted in the first two despatches are of unequalled interest, and all three contain particulars of the highest geographical and ethnological value. On Jan. 18 Mr. Stanley arrived again at King Mtesa's, having twice made his way through the country of Kabba Rega, and visited but not navigated the Albert. Hence it was that Gessi, who sailed on that lake in the following April, heard nothing of our commissioner. But Mr. Stanley has been the first to investigate the intervening land, which he describes, including the remarkable mountain Gambaragara, and a strange tribe of pale-faced people who live on its cold uplands. Mr. Stanley has christened the large inlet of the Albert where he was camped "Beatrice Gulf," after her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, and he has collected much material about the lake.

Yet another despatch, dated March 26, 1876, from Kafurro, in Central Africa, relates the final departure from Uganda, the exploration of the Kagera river, and of Speke's "Lake Windermere," as well as of the Hot Springs of Karagwe; and incloses a sketch-map of the only portion of the Victoria Nyanza omitted in the earlier chart.

Another letter, under date April 24, 1876, from Ubagwe, in Unyamwezi, recounts the further exploration of the inter-lacustrine lands, and Mr. Stanley's southward march towards Ujiji, whence he proposed to revisit the Albert by way of Tanganyika; and the spot whence this last despatch comes was within fifteen days of Ujiji, which place no doubt Mr. Stanley safely reached last month, with men and means enough to solve the great problem which he will find still left open for his undaunted courage and splendid gifts as a traveller. He speaks of his white companion, Frank Pocock, as well, and of his own health as unimpaired.

The Prince of Wales reviewed the troops of the 2nd Army Corps, which, under General Sir William Codrington, were concentrated at Aldershot, on Saturday, after their season of mobilisation. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir Salar Jung were present, and the Prince Imperial rode past with the corps to which he is attached. The appearance and general bearing of the troops gave great satisfaction.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

And is the once powerful and famous but long since forgotten Mexican, General Santa Anna, really dead? The newspapers on Wednesday last briefly announced his decease; and, notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's recent expression of scepticism as to the trustworthiness of journalistic statements, I should say on the whole, that a newspaper is about as credible as an average Blue Book. Perhaps a little more so. If Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ever so many times President of the United States of Mexico, has indeed gone the way of all flesh, it may fairly be said that the deceased enjoyed what the Americans call "a mighty good time of it." Politically and martially speaking, he had had as many lives as a cat. He was the hero of half a dozen revolutions and the mainspring of half a hundred conspiracies; but he contrived, somehow, always to elude the application of that terrible law "*Vie Victis!*" so rigorously observed in Mexico. Time and again he escaped death by sword, shot, or gibbet; and he probably died (if, indeed, he be dead) in the possession of immense wealth. He was born at Jalapa, in 1798; was an officer in the Royal Spanish army in 1821; fought against the Emperor Iturbide; alternately opposed and supported Bustamante, Padraza, and Guerrero; defeated Arista and Arran; was raised to the presidential chair and expelled therefrom over and over again; had his leg shot off during the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1838 by the Prince de Joinville; was beaten by the American General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista; lived for long years in exile at St. Thomas; attempted a filibustering expedition against Juarez in 1868; was tried by court-martial, condemned to death, and pardoned; retired to New York, where he took a house on Staten Island, and diverted himself with cock-fighting, monté, and other naughtinesses; went back to St. Thomas, and has died there, possibly.

"Soy la Historia de Mejico," I heard this distinguished individual, with pardonable pride, exclaim, as, one fine day in the spring of 1864, he was sitting, surrounded by an admiring group, on the quarter-deck of the steam-ship Conway, bound from Havana to Vera Cruz. The French were at that period dominant in Mexico; Maximilian was expected; and Santa Anna purposed revisiting his native country on the chance of anything that might politically turn up. His presence would surely, he thought, excite confusion; and he was possibly of wicked old Lord Lovat's opinion, "the main mischief the better sport." In my mind's eye I can see Santa Anna now. What you would call a very "clean old man" with a wooden leg, parchment visage, closely shaven, ten thousand wrinkles, false teeth, a hard grey eye, a cruel smile; bald head, but a very richly curled brown wig tacked to the lining of his white hat; blue swallow-tailed coat with gilt buttons, white vest and continuations, a plaited shirt-frill, low shoes with gold buckles—quite a gentleman of the old school. He did not smoke, but snuffed continually, and was very fond of talking about Thermopylae. He was an extremely wicked old man; but, like Mr. Eccles in "Caste," "very clever."

A less important, but yet memorable, item may be noted in the departure from this life of Baron Brisse, the celebrated gastronomic mentor, whose daily bills of fare M. Emile de Girardin began to publish in the *Paris Liberté* about ten years ago. The Baron subsequently transferred his culinary counsel to other journals; but he continued to the end to give inestimably good advice as to what we should have for dinner. His last *menu*, which I subjoin, penned only ten days since, may be regarded as a perfect model for a "dog-days' dinner":—*Potage tapioca*; salmon with iced jelly; melon with pepper and salt; *chaudfroid* of capon; just one slice of fillet of laun, hot; *macedoine* of vegetables *en salade*; cream cheese; cold green-gage tart; *tisane de champagne frappée*; orangeade *au kirsch*. I can only descry one solecism in this fascinating programme. The orangeade *au kirsch* strikes me as being a mistake at dinner-time; but the Baron, learned as he was, had possibly never heard of cider-cup, or of Badminton. Altogether, this July *menu* is so full of culinary "sweetness and light" that it might meet with the approval of Mr. Matthew Arnold, who is an epicure, I have heard, hard to please, and whose favourite *entrée* is a *salmon* of butterflies' wings and humming-birds' gizzards, dressed with honey from Mount Hybla, fried heartsease petals, and Ess Bouquet. At any rate, the world might do worse than to take a leaf out of the late Baron's book. I went into the dining-room of a London club the other day, and noticed among the most prominent items in a not too copious bill of fare thick turtle, mulligatawny, and cock o'leekie, curried lobster, and boiled aitchbone of beef. And we eat these things at seven and eight o'clock at night, and we drink sherry; and then we wonder that we cannot sleep!

Mem.: Insomnia is one of the most terrible disturbances to which suffering humanity can mentally or physically be subject. I remember once asking Dr. Benjamin Richardson (who, as is well known, resolutely sets his face both against stimulants and narcotics) for a remedy against sleeplessness. "Sup on a boiled Portugal onion," quoth the doctor. But could you manage a Portugal onion, boiled, about 12.45 p.m. in July? Then there are what may be termed the mechanical provocatives to slumber—counting up to a thousand; trying to recall the names of the English counties or of Shakespeare's plays; trying to imagine in the dark that you see smoke issuing from your lips and nostrils (this is often a most successful process) and so forth. But Dr. Franklin's method is, after all, perhaps the best. Change your bed. Try fresh sheets and pillows new. Sleep in two bed-rooms one opening into the other. If you have only one bed-room, you must be cautious about sitting on the stairs, or opening the trapdoor in the roof, and essaying to court Morpheus on the tiles. You may sleep, but you will rise with neuralgia or with rheumatism.

I read in the *Vie Parisienne*, a journal which, generally speaking, does not manifest any very gross ignorance concerning Great British manners and customs, that an English lady was lately noticed in the Champs Elysées wearing a white tulle bonnet, trimmed with Honiton lace, and ornamented with a bunch of fresh watercresses. Mind, it was distinctly stated that the cresses were fresh. The *Vie Parisienne* contrasts this curious *toilette* with the eccentric head gear introduced in the last century by a celebrated leader of fashion, the Vicomtesse de Laval. Her Ladyship appeared with a *coiffure* composed of a *napperon en pouf demassé* (editors of the "fashions" please translate), decorated with carrots and turnips, which, she declared, were more natural than flowers. The Laval paradox was not destitute of truth; but I should dearly have liked to see the lady with the fresh watercresses in her bonnet. How long was it before they began to "run," and to impart a greenish hue to the white tulle and the Honiton lace? And where was the bread-and-butter?

Mr. Charles Reade has gained a famous victory in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, the distinguished novelist being pursuer and the proprietors of a Glasgow newspaper defendants in an action of copyright. Mr. Reade had written (as all the world knows), in epistolary form, a wonderful narrative called "A Hero and a Martyr." To the publica-

tion of this story in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *New York Herald* he assented on the payment to him of handsome sums of money; but the copyright he reserved. Without his consent the Glasgow journal published, in two instalments, "A Hero and a Martyr," appending to it the author's name and address; and they pleaded that in so doing they were "acting in conformity with the invariable practice of newspapers throughout the country." Mr. Charles Reade claimed £120 damages for the infringement of his copyright; and the jury unanimously awarded him £90 and costs. It so happens that when the deputation from the Association for the Protection of the Rights of Authors waited on Mr. Disraeli, I ventured to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to "the invariable practice of newspapers throughout the country" in coolly pirating lengthy literary and social essays contributed to the London press. There is, unhappily, very little *esprit de corps*, and much jealousy and spiteful feeling, in the profession to which I belong; and in many quarters I was abused and ridiculed for asserting that when a man of letters writes in a newspaper he does not legally lose that copyright which he would possess were his writings published in magazine or book form. The verdict of a Scottish jury has, however, gone a good way towards recognising the existence of the grievance to which I was presumptuous enough to draw attention; and I heartily wish Mr. Charles Reade joy of his victory.

G. A. S.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

A Court of Common Council was held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the principal business of which was the presentation of the freedom of the City to Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nawab Nizam of Hyderabad. The Lord Mayor arrived at one o'clock, and shortly afterwards his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, who is still suffering from his recent accident in Paris, was assisted into the Council Chamber by his servants. He was able to walk a little on crutches, and when he ascended the dais an easy-chair was provided for him close to that of the Lord Mayor. After the usual formalities, signing the freemen's roll, and so forth, Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, addressed his Excellency in a speech in which reference was made to Sir Salar Jung's services to this country and to his own.

Sir Salar Jung, who spoke in English, with a good accent, said that, in accepting the honorary freedom of the city of London, he was deeply conscious of the very high distinction which they had conferred upon him, and he begged to offer his most sincere expressions of gratitude. It was a matter of peculiar satisfaction to him to learn the high value they attached to the loyalty of his master, the Nizam, as one of the independent princes of India, and a closer intimacy with whom the citizens of London expressed a desire to cultivate. While appreciating their special recognition of the staunch alliance of his Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, he might say that, from his position at the time, he became the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally. To become the recipient of such a high mark of esteem could not fail to encourage his contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like his own, were directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duties (Applause). He was gratified to have the opportunity of assuring them that, since the time when the connection between the British Government and that of the Nizam was first established, the one desire on the part of the ruler of the State and all his Ministers had been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and he had full confidence that this alliance, which had subsisted for more than a century, would not only be maintained in the future as hitherto, but that, as had been rightly observed, the bond of amicable relationship between the peoples of England and India would be strengthened. The communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people will be found here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathy, and as this increased so must their alliance be mutually strengthened. He was fully conscious that while the faithful performance of their engagements of the Prince of India had brought good results to themselves and to the British power, yet that the visit of the Prince of Wales (loud cheers) to India, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom his Royal Highness was brought into contact, had contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and attract the loyalty and attachment of his (Sir Salar Jung's) countrymen to the British Throne (Hear, hear). He thanked them for the kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam, and at Calcutta by himself in the general endeavour to do honour to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Sir Salar Jung further referred to the hearty co-operation he received from his administrative colleagues, and to the increasing share which the young nobility were taking in the government of the territory. (His Excellency was loudly cheered at the close of his observations.)

An adjournment afterwards took place to the Mansion House, where a party had assembled, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to meet Sir Salar Jung at luncheon. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Hawarden, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, the native gentlemen who accompanied his Excellency, Sir Charles Reed, Aldermen Sidney, Nottage, Dakin, Sir Robert Carden; a large contingent of the Common Council, and several other ladies and gentlemen. After luncheon, the Lord Mayor gave "The Health of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India," that of "The Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family," and, finally, that of Sir Salar Jung. Sir Salar responded, and the company adjourned to the drawing-room.

Satisfactory results were obtained in some experiments with the 81-ton gun, on Monday, when, with a bore enlarged to 16 in., and with projectiles each weighing more than three quarters of a ton, it was again fired with varying charges of powder. The gun was on Tuesday subjected to a still severer strain, a shot of 1700 lb. having been fired with 320 lb. of powder. The velocity attained by the projectile was 1469 feet per second. More remarkable results than ever were obtained at Wednesday's experiments. Charges of 330 lb. and 340 lb. of powder were fired, the shot, as before, being 1700 lb. in weight, and the measured velocity at the muzzle gave an energy of more than 26,300 foot-tons.

There was a short but severe thunderstorm in London between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday night. In the northern districts the rain was heavy and was accompanied by hail. Just before the storm burst the wind blew with great violence. Thunderstorms are also reported from various places in the north of England. At Doncaster, on Saturday night, the figure of Justice at the top of the Market-hall was struck by lightning, and the shattered pieces fell into the market-place, fortunately without injury to anyone. At Retford, on the same day, a temporary smallpox hospital, built of wood, was struck by lightning and set on fire.

## ROYAL VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, visited the Crystal Palace on Wednesday week. His Royal Highness there entertained a party of distinguished guests at dinner—viz., the King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Russian Ambassador, the Duchess de Mouchy, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Louise Montagu, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Gosford, Lord and Lady Walter Scott, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord M. Beresford, Lady E. Kingscote, Lord and Lady Suffield and the Hon. Misses Harbord, Lord Carlington, Captain the Hon. and Lady Agneta Montagu, Captain the Hon. O. Montagu, Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires, the Greek Consul-General, and some others. In honour of the occasion—it being the first visit of the Prince to Sydenham since his return from India—an unusually attractive series of entertainments was provided by the managers of the Palace. A special suite of rooms was prepared for the Royal party, comprising dining and reception rooms, elegantly furnished, hung with blue and white curtains, and embellished with choice flowers, ferns, statuary, and majolica ware. A splendid collection of gold and silver plate adorned the Royal table, and each of the rooms contained a selection of the finest paintings from the picture gallery of the Palace. Access to these rooms was obtained from the dais erected in the centre transept, through the theatre and the Queen's corridor. The dais, which was opposite the Handel orchestra, was covered with crimson and green cloth; upon it were the state chairs for the Royal visitors and seats for their guests, and the background was composed of a bank of flowers and ferns, and the proscenium was decorated white, blue, and gold.

At three o'clock a vocal and instrumental concert was given, under the conductorship of Mr. Manns; Madame Sinico-Campobello, Signor Urio, Signor Campobello, and Mr. Edward Lloyd being the principal artists. The last song had been sung when, shortly after five o'clock, the Royal party, who had driven from London, arrived. They were received by Mr. T. Hughes, chairman of the Crystal Palace Company; Mr. Bicknell, the deputy chairman, Mr. Flood Page, the secretary; and Mr. Wilkinson, the manager, by whom they were conducted past the crystal fountain to the Pompeian house, and along the south nave to the dais. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of stone-coloured silk, with a single red rose, and a bonnet of the same shade, trimmed with ostrich feathers and marguerites. The Queen of the Hellenes had a silk dress also of stone colour, relieved by a check of lighter hue, and bonnet of amber silk. The Duchess of Teck was attired in a costume of écarlate and stone colour, and the Duchess de Mouchy in pale blue silk. The King of the Hellenes, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Teck all wore ordinary morning dress. As the Royal party passed through the amphitheatre to their seats on the dais, the Prince of Wales, escorting the Queen of the Hellenes, the King having on his arm the Princess, and the Duke of Teck the Duchess de Mouchy, they were loudly cheered by the thousands of spectators, and the orchestra played in succession the National Anthem, the Greek National Hymn, and "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the chorus singing the words of Mr. Brinley Richards's loyal song. An adjournment then took place to the terraces, the Royal party proceeding to a projecting balcony from the Queen's corridor, and the outdoor sports began. Mr. Charles Madigan performed in admirable style the feat of driving forty horses in hand along the first and second terraces, which had been converted into a course for the purpose of the subsequent races. A clowns' race on ponies, in which six started, created great merriment; after which came a bare-backed race, two of the riders controlling four and one a pair of horses. A ladies' flat-race, with eight entries, followed, which was won by Mrs. Myers; then a hurdle-race, also with eight entries, and resulting in a dead-heat; and, finally, a Roman chariot-race. The company then returned to the centre transept, which in the interval had been prepared for the performance of Mr. Myers' hippodrome. A long programme was here gone through, the most remarkable items of which were the clever feats of Miss Carlotta Felix's performing dogs, some exceedingly comic proceedings on the part of eight trained elephants, a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship by Madame Nyegaard, and a daring performance by John Cooper, the lion-tamer, with his group of lions. The Royal party were frequent in their applause, and manifested a hearty appreciation of the efforts made for their entertainment. At the conclusion of the programme the Prince and Princess proceeded with their guests to the dining-room, while the thousands of other visitors massed in the slopes and terraces to listen to the strains of the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the conductorship of Mr. J. P. Clarke. Some part-songs were subsequently given in the great Handel orchestra by a choir of fifty male voices, and shortly before ten o'clock the fireworks display and illumination of the fountains and grounds commenced. The weather, fortunately, was extremely favourable, and the Royal party, who on reappearing in the balcony were again loudly cheered, witnessed one of the most effective pyrotechnic displays ever given at Sydenham. The "fire portrait" of the Prince of Wales, and a new device giving a representation on a large scale of the Parthenon at Athens, with an inscription in Greek, of "Welcome, George I., King of the Hellenes," were enthusiastically applauded. After the fireworks the Royal party entered their carriages and returned to town.

Dr. Hooker's report states that during the year 1875 the visitors to Kew Gardens on week-days increased 34,621 on the number of the previous year, while the Sunday visitors were 56,045 less. The total of visitors on week-days was 314,810, and on Sundays 303,192.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted an annual subscription of £21 to the Curates' Augmentation Fund, and an annual subscription of twenty guineas to the funds of University College Hospital.—The Commercial Travellers' Schools have received £50 from the Company of Goldsmiths, and the two students now at Cambridge from these schools have each won a scholarship of £50 a year from the same company.

The 1st Administrative Battalion Kent Rifle Volunteers, which musters over 800 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Lenon, V.C. (late of H.M. 67th Regiment), formed their fifth annual camp of instruction at Camden Park, Chislehurst, last (Friday) evening, from which time until Tuesday morning, Aug. 8 (when the camp will be struck) the ordinary routine of camp duties will be strictly enforced. Next Saturday the battalion will undergo its annual official inspection, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Thompson, of the 46th Brigade Depot (Maidstone), being the inspecting officer. On Monday (Bank Holiday), Aug. 7, 1876, the fourth annual athletic sports of the battalion will take place, and, judging from the results of former years, a very successful meeting may be anticipated.





THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.



AN INDIAN CARNIVAL: PHILADELPHIA STREET SCENE ON THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "JOAN OF ARC."

Sir John Gilbert's predilection for historical and dramatic subjects is always inspired by thorough English feeling. We find it the more satisfactory that he should have presented a most worthy conception of the subject chosen for this spirited figure, which is also a fine example of his characteristic merits as an artist. It has been much admired at the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, which is open yet another week. Our national reputation, four hundred and fifty years ago, was deeply stained with infamy by the treatment of Joan of Arc. The wars both of Edward III. and of Henry V. for the conquest of France had been altogether iniquitous; and the victories of Cressy and Poitiers, in the fourteenth century, and of Agincourt, in the succeeding age, were really a great misfortune, as they encouraged the mad passion for martial "glory" and the fatal lust of foreign dominion. Within less than twenty years of the last-named famous battle the English power in France was entirely overthrown and the arms of England were signally disgraced, while this kingdom soon afterwards became the field of sanguinary civil warfare, in which the rival branches of the Royal lineage were destroyed, with most of the ancient nobility of the realm. This was the just retribution, in the events of the fifteenth century, for the atrocious cruelty and injustice of our former invading expeditions in France; and the mission of Joan of Arc, if it seemed to her struggling countrymen a miracle of Divine intervention, must be confessed, at least, to have marked the crisis of affairs which turned to the vindication of a righteous cause. The peasant-girl of Domremy, on the Meuse, whose enthusiastic soul, kindled by religious and patriotic fervour, conceived the idea of leading a crusade for the deliverance of her native land is one of the noblest figures in the history of mankind. There is not a spot on the sacred purity of her character—not the slightest doubt of her sincerity and the simplicity of her motives. If her action was unfeminine, it was scarcely to be reprobated by the romantic traditions of the age or of a later time, when poets were fond of describing the exploits of female warriors, like the Clorinda of Tasso's "Gerusalemme-Liberata." On the other hand, what could be more unmanly than the spiteful vengeance of those English soldiers, earls, barons, knights, and men of the highest degree, whom the Maid of Orleans had ignominiously routed, and who gave her up, when taken prisoner, to be burnt as a witch? The guilt of this base act, perpetrated at Rouen in 1431, was indeed shared by some of the French clergy, and by our Burgundian allies of that period, but it rests principally with the English commanders. No judicious French reader of Shakspeare, it is to be hoped, will ever be disposed to accept the "First Part of King Henry VI." with the hideous caricature of "La Pucelle," as the work of our great national poet. It was more probably composed by Robert Greene, and we should be sorry to believe that it even passed through Shakspeare's hands, as the ordinary adapter of plays to the stage of the Blackfriars or Globe Theatre. To draw such a portrait of Joan of Arc was a task more worthy of the infidel Voltaire, whose "Pucelle" is what might have been expected from him—

Impure conceits discharging from a heart  
Hardened by impious pride.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The American Centennial Festival of the Declaration of Independence, as we have mentioned, was celebrated on the 4th inst., at Philadelphia, with grand demonstrations of public feeling. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has now returned to England, brings sketches of the torchlight procession on the eve of this festival, with a masquerade in wild Indian costume, and of the military procession through one of the streets on the morning of the great historical anniversary. We can readily believe that, to quote a Philadelphia journal, "the day found thousands of Americans anxious to recall the events which, one hundred years ago, bequeathed them the crown of liberty, and the acts of our immortal sires, whose brave hearts so dearly purchased the privileges we now enjoy. Only a hundred years! and yet the lofty, self-sacrificing patriots, with hearts tumultuously throbbing, fevered brows, and eager eyes, whose burning restlessness revealed even more eloquently than their trembling prayers overwrought intensity of brooding suspense, had all vanished; and in their places were to be seen a happy, prosperous multitude, assembled, not to wrestle with an awful and momentous crisis, but to listen, to wonder, to pray, and perhaps to drop a silent tear of reverence to the consecrated memory of the noble founders of a mighty Republic." This pure and lofty strain of feeling deserves our sympathy. If we prefer a dry statistical mood, another journalist has taken occasion to remark that, "during the century just closing, the population of the United States has increased from 2,750,000 to 44,675,000, and none can gainsay their material prosperity. Of this large population, 6,000,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1,200,000 in trade and transportation, 2,700,000 in manufacturing and mining, 2,600,000 in professional life, of whom 43,000 are clergymen, 40,000 are lawyers, 62,000 are physicians, 126,823 are teachers, 5200 are journalists, 2000 are actors; 1,000,000 are labourers, and about 1,000,000 domestic servants. The chief elements of this unexampled growth are steam, electricity, and printing. There are 74,638 miles of railway in operation, 80,000 miles of telegraph wire, and 6000 newspapers and periodicals, publishing annually 1,500,000,000 copies. The area of land has reached 3,603,844 square miles; the annual value of manufactures is 4,200,000,000 dols." We take note also of these figures with due satisfaction, and proceed to observe the manner in which the Fourth of July was celebrated in the United States.

The ceremonies at Philadelphia came, perhaps, nearer producing enthusiasm than anywhere else, as every effort was made, by the parade of troops, the attendance of the Governors of several of the States, and the attractions of the Centennial, to render the day memorable. President Grant did not come to Philadelphia, but the Vice-President, Mr. Ferry, was present. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were also there, as the illustrious guests of the great North American English Republic.

The official celebration of the Fourth of July was plain and business-like enough to satisfy the most uncompromising upholder of Republican simplicity. It was made up of bell-ringing and salute-firing at sunrise, a parade of a few thousand volunteers, a meeting at which patriotic speeches, odes, hymns, and airs were said or sung, and a grand display of fireworks at night. But the festival really began on the previous eve, and the torchlight procession then was, perhaps, the most striking part of all the proceedings. It began at nine p.m., and was not quite over, though shorn of most of its lustre, at two a.m. The banners were those of different societies and representatives of all trades, from hatters to stocking-makers. The torches were small tin lamps, filled with petroleum, and swinging loosely from the tops of wooden poles. The foreign Commissioners, following each other in a long line of carriages, had nothing to

distinguish them but transparencies, with the name of each country painted on it.

We are glad to say that the British Commissioners, escorted by the Caledonian Club in full Highland costume, were enthusiastically received. "The Commission is liked," says the *Times* correspondent, "not only for the thoroughly good work it has done, but for the ready, cordial spirit in which it has done it, with a freedom from stiffness or red-tape routine which the Americans declare astonishes them in John Bull. The personal popularity of Colonel Sandford and Mr. Trendell, who were in the leading carriage, would alone have drawn many cheers. At the most crowded point of the line in Chestnut-street, near Independence Hall, it seemed that the British carriages passed through one incessant storm of applause, though they came in here and there for a little chaff.—'Here's Johnny Bull.' 'Well, if you're satisfied, Johnny, we are.' 'Where does she (the Great Britain, it may be assumed, of our transparency) lie on the map?' But there was no attempt whatever at any such anti-English demonstration as one might have expected a few Fenians might be glad to make, and as certainly would have been made in New York. 'Victoria' happened to follow 'Great Britain,' and got a good deal of cheering under false pretences, the popular idea apparently being that the carriage specially represented the Queen. On the other hand, it is only fair to admit that some of the applause lavished on the British carriages may have been due to the popularity of their trusty escort, the Caledonian Club. It is the first time the club has ever turned out for duty of this kind, and they did it so heartily and genially that when, at about one a.m., the British carriages had passed the goal of the procession—Independence Hall—Colonel Sandford drove to their head-quarters, and in a few well-chosen words thanked them for what they had done. At his suggestion, three cheers and one cheer more were given for her Majesty, as lustily as they could have been given at Balmoral, though the club is, of course, American; and then the chief—a fine specimen of the brawny, broad-shouldered Highlander—led off spontaneously with 'God Save the Queen,' the whole club at once rising, and cheering and chiming in with a vigour which made our national air ring through the open windows for a mile round, and must have considerably astonished some of the free and independent Republicans of the neighbourhood in connection with the 'Glorious Fourth.' We are bound to say, however, that it is often enough sung here by Americans who wish to pay a compliment to English guests."

The first object of interest next morning was the military parade just before the meeting in Independence-square. Some 8000 or 10,000 troops marched from Broad-street to Independence Hall. They were all volunteers, but many of them had seen as hard and gallant fighting as any regulars, and some marched nearly as well. They were headed by the West Point cadets, who are to supply the Grants, Sheridans, and Shermans of the future. These are fine, soldierlike young fellows, and were cheered all along the line. The boys of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the cadets of Gerard College—two admirable institutions—played their part extremely well, especially the former, some of them little fellows, who did not look half the height of the muskets they shouldered like veterans. But the most interesting and pleasing feature in the military programme was the hearty reception given to the Southern troops as they marched along with the men whom, a few years ago, they were fighting to the death. The crowd laughed and cheered as their hands struck up "Rebel" airs which it would once have been scarcely safe to whistle in the streets. There were also some well-drilled coloured troops. Features of this kind gave the parade a peculiar interest of its own, but, from a strictly military point of view, it was not quite so imposing; there was not much artillery, and no cavalry.

The details of the celebration were telegraphed to us in full. Their most important part must be considered the meeting in Independence-square. Its programme was well conceived and well carried out, from the grand overture, the "Great Republic," founded on the national air, "Hail, Columbia," to the "Old Hundredth," in which "all present were requested to join," and many did join, with an effect worthy the reputation for piety of the "Quaker City." Oliver Wendell Holmes contributed a very spirited hymn, called the "Welcome to all Nations." Another poem, "The National Ode," was delivered by the author, Mr. Bayard Taylor, in person. Another eminent American author, Mr. William Evarts, did ample justice to the oration of the day. A grandson and namesake of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, read the Declaration of Independence from the original manuscript, recently transferred from Washington to Philadelphia. The meeting was impressive, partly from the number of people present, and still more from the enthusiasm and patience they displayed under the most trying circumstances. We give an illustration of this meeting.

Simultaneously with the parade, two other processions worthy of mention were being held elsewhere in the town. The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies mustered a body, estimated at 9000 strong, and, after holding a Pontifical mass, marched to the exhibition, and there dedicated the handsome "Catholic Temperance Fountain." Meanwhile, the German citizens of Philadelphia were unveiling a bronze statue of Humboldt.

There was no public dinner or banquet; but a brilliant reception was given by Mr. Drexel, in honour of Philadelphia's distinguished guests, among them the Emperor of Brazil, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Sir Edward Thornton, Governor Hayes, General Sheridan, the foreign Commissioners, the orators and poets of the day, and a host of other celebrities—national, local, or both. It was largely attended, and fitly closed a most successful day.

In New York the celebration was confined to a torchlight procession and military parade, which passed up Broadway to Twelfth-street, and then, crossing into Fifth-avenue, passed up that stately street until it reached Thirty-Fourth-street, when it returned by Madison-avenue to Union-square, the centre of the display. The houses were generally illuminated and decorated. It was considered a most advantageous change from former custom to have the celebration the night before the auspicious day, firing salutes at midnight and sunrise.

Lord Skelmersdale, the Deputy Grand Master of the English Freemasons, presided at the opening, on Wednesday, of a new Masonic Club in Queen Victoria-street, City.

The *Birmingham Post* is informed that the Commissioners of Patents have come to a decision of some interest as regards new trade marks—namely, that a crown, or any Royal symbol, or the name of a town, or the word "best," to denote quality, cannot be allowed as a trade mark if adopted since the passing of the Trade Marks Act, 1875.

The East of England Great Horse Show was held at Lynn, on Wednesday, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and other noblemen and gentlemen. There were 430 entries, and among the exhibitors were the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Mr. A. Hammond, Mr. R. Bagge, Mr. G. F. Buxton, Mr. H. J. Coldham, Mr. T. H. Miller, Mr. C. Marsters, Mr. E. A. Wedd, and other eminent breeders.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was occupied for some time, yesterday week, in a discussion on confession in the Church of England. The subject was introduced by Lord Orammore, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London took part in the conversation. Lord Canterbury moved for papers relating to Fiji; but, after explanations from Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon, he did not press his resolution. Amongst the bills advanced a stage was the Merchant Shipping Bill, which was read the third time and passed.

Lord Granville called attention, on Monday, to the correspondence on the extradition question; and the Earl of Derby defended the policy of her Majesty's Government thereon. The debate was continued, and the Lord Chancellor had begun to speak, when he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and had to desist. In consequence of his Lordship's illness, the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor was present, after his indisposition, and a number of bills were advanced a stage without discussion. Sir Salar Jung visited the House, and watched with lively interest the process of passing through Committee the Notices to Quit (Ireland) Bill. His Excellency was wheeled in a Bath chair, and sat in the space before the throne appropriated to the use of Privy Counsellors.

Their Lordships, on Thursday, were chiefly occupied with the consideration of the Gas-Light and Coke Company Bill, and the South Metropolitan Gas-Light and Coke Company Bill in Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, yesterday week, it was announced by the Chief Clerk, Sir Erskine May, that the Speaker was indisposed, and consequently unable to take the chair. In the absence of the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Raikes, Chairman of Committees, officiated, and, either in the Speaker's chair or at the table, presided through the sitting. Captain O'Beirne, the newly-elected member for Leitrim, took the oaths and his seat. The House went into Committee on the Education Bill, resuming the discussion on the new clause proposed by Mr. Pell, which would provide for the dissolution of a school board in cases where it possesses neither school-house nor site, or has incurred liabilities. The discussion was reopened by Mr. Forster, and, Lord Sandon making no sign of giving way, the debate went on through the whole of the sitting; and at the end of five hours the bill and the Government were in precisely the same position as when progress was reported on the previous night. Speakers on the Opposition side protested that a mine had been sprung upon them at the last moment, and an intention revealed of doing away with school boards; whilst hon. members speaking from the Conservative benches pooh-poohed the indignation expressed, scarcely disguising their belief that it was simulated, and declaring that the intention of the clause did not go beyond the desire of getting rid of school boards in cases where they were acknowledged to be useless incubrances. At twenty minutes to seven Mr. Mundella moved to report progress, and the Marquis of Hartington took the opportunity of making a personal appeal to Mr. Disraeli not to imperil the important business awaiting disposal by insisting upon this clause, which had not formed part of the original bill and could scarcely be held to be vital to it. It was a quarter to seven when the question to report progress was put, and five minutes later progress must in the ordinary course of procedure have been reported. The temper of the House was shown by the opposition raised to the motion, and, a division being insisted upon, it was defeated by 175 votes against 120. The Committee having thus decided against reporting progress, progress was reported, and Monday fixed for resuming the bill. At the evening sitting Mr. Russell Gurney called the attention of the House to the circumstances under which the Turkish Loan of 1854 was subscribed for, and moved that a communication should be made to the President of the French Republic in order to ascertain whether the French Government will unite with the Government of her Majesty in pressing upon the Government of Turkey the complete fulfilment of the conditions upon which the Turkish Loan of 1854 was subscribed for. Mr. Gladstone supported the resolution, insisting that the money was subscribed directly in consequence of published letters of Lord Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys; that the loan was secured upon the payment of the tribute money of Egypt, which remained intact, whatever might be the general financial condition of Turkey; and that the honour of England and France was involved in the preservation of the integrity of the engagement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not deny that some responsibility rested on the Government in this matter, though he disputed the full extent claimed by Mr. Gladstone. The matter was one which should be proceeded upon with great delicacy and caution, lest the impression should be conveyed to the British subscriber to foreign loans that the Government would look after his getting his principal and interest paid. Government were not insensible to the case brought forward. It was one which had been engaging their attention for some time, and they were prepared to place themselves again in communication with the French Government in order to see what might be done. He expressed the hope that the resolution would not be pressed to a division; and after some remarks from Mr. J. Holms, Sir H. Wolff, Sir J. M'Kenna, Lord Emslayton, Mr. Hubbard, Sir H. James, and Mr. Sandford, the resolution was withdrawn; the House being counted out at half-past one o'clock.

The Speaker had sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to take the chair on Monday. It was settled, in conversation between the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Disraeli, that the debate on the Eastern Question should come on next Monday, and that it should be taken on a resolution to be moved by Mr. Bruce, who some weeks ago proposed to call attention to the subject, and at the request of the Prime Minister postponed his action. The House then went into Committee on the Education Bill, resuming the discussion of the new clause proposed by Mr. Pell providing for the dissolution of school boards in cases where they had no school-house or no site. Lord Sandon now announced that the Government were prepared to accept, with verbal alterations, one amendment in the clause placed on the paper by Mr. Dodson, which would have the effect of subjecting to the veto of the Education Department any projected dissolutions of school boards. In the course of his speech, explaining this proposal, the noble Lord plainly hinted that there was information in his possession which showed that public opinion with respect to the usefulness of school boards was at the present moment "in a very critical position." Mr. Pell having accepted the amendment, Mr. Bright observed that Lord Sandon never missed an opportunity of saying uncivil things about school boards. A somewhat lively scene arose when the right hon. gentleman referred to cases where Church intolerance in rural parishes took the shape of limiting the exercise of charity strictly within the borders of the Church, to the marked exclusion of the children of Nonconformists. Hon. members on the Ministerial benches loudly denied that such cases existed, and persistently inter-



nupt Mr. Bright with cries of "Name, name!" "Their name is legion," said the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Mills warmly protested against Mr. Bright's allegations; and the discussion was continued by Mr. Mundella, Sir John Kenna-way, and Mr. Marten. Mr. Lowe described the clause as aiming at a great annihilation of administrative powers, and at the destruction of machinery provided six years ago for the spread of elementary education. He called upon the Government to give some explanation of the grounds upon which they had given to adopt such a serious reactionary measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accepting the challenge, went through the familiar arguments, showing that the clause was merely designed in relief of the rates, and for the removal of school boards that were really doing no work. Mr. Whalley cursorily traced the growth of the National Debt to "clerical influence." Incidentally he mentioned that when the Education Bill of 1870 was before the House he had gone to Mr. Dixon and suggested to him that they should oppose the bill "even to the extent, if necessary, of dying on the floor of the House." And, he added, amid roars of laughter, Mr. Dixon had subsequently told him he was very sorry he had not. Diverging into a disquisition on University education, the chairman asked whether the hon. member did not think that such an argument would be more germane to the debate on the University Bills. Mr. Whalley replied that, after the momentary consideration he was able to give to the question, he should say it would not; and he proceeded with his remarks. Shortly after eleven o'clock, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Forster having wound up the debate from the two front benches, the Committee divided on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Pell's clause. The motion was carried by 221 votes against 140. Mr. Butt and many of the Rome-Rule members voted with the Government. Progress was reported during the discussion on Mr. Forster's first amendment to Mr. Pell's clause, and just after midnight the Committee adjourned.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, the debate on Mr. Forster's amendment, limiting the action of Mr. Pell's clause to School Boards formed voluntarily, was resumed. After a discussion of nearly three hours, the Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 172 votes against 115. Mr. Ernest Noel then moved to amend the clause by introducing a proviso that its powers should not be put in action save by the vote of nine-tenths of the ratepayers. Sir George Campbell, who declared himself "sick and tired" of so much talking, suggested as a compromise that the numbers should be fixed at three-fourths. Mr. C. S. Read proposed that the proportion of the majority should be fixed at two-thirds, and, Lord Sandon accepting this suggestion, the clause was so amended. Other amendments proposed from the Opposition benches were rejected on divisions, and progress was reported. In the course of the sitting Sir Salar Jung arrived; but his Excellency not being able to leave his chair, and the rules of the Commons forbidding any but members to remain on the floor of the House, Sir Salar remained outside the door, catching occasional glimpses of the interior as hon. members passed in and out. On the House resuming, at nine o'clock, it was counted out.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to obtain precedence for the Education Bill, on Wednesday, Mr. Talbot moved the second reading of the Burial Grounds Bill, discussion on which occupied the larger part of the sitting. The principal object of the bill was to provide unconsecrated burial grounds in urban and rural districts, the sites to be purchased out of the rates. Mr. Talbot said he brought the bill forward not as dealing with the religious question, but on sanitary and social grounds. Mr. Osborne Morgan moved the rejection of the bill, and Mr. Beresford-Hope said it was impossible it could be fairly discussed at that period of the Session, and suggested that Mr. Talbot should consent to the discharge of the order for the second reading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer warmly coincided with that view, and ultimately it was agreed that the order for the second reading should be discharged. Mr. Ashley then moved the second reading of the Criminal Law Evidence Amendment Bill, which proposes to give to prisoners, and to the wives or husbands of prisoners, power to give evidence on criminal charges. Mr. Rodwell moved the rejection of the bill, and was supported in his opposition by Mr. Serjeant Simon, Sir T. Chambers, Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and the Attorney-General; Mr. Russell Gurney, by exception, supporting the bill. Mr. Ashley withdrew his motion. The Lords' Amendments to the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill were agreed to, and the Winter Assizes Bill was passed through Committee. A considerable number of bills were withdrawn, among them the Valuation Bill, the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill, and the Game Law (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. Disraeli, on Thursday, in reply to Mr. Biggar, stated that the number of British war-vessels in Turkish waters was twenty, eleven of which were ironclads and nine unarmoured vessels. In answer to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Ward Hunt observed that it was as impossible for him to state when the inquest on the victims by the accident to the Thunderer would terminate as it was to say when the Session of Parliament would close. Questioned both by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli declined to fix a day for the consideration of the Indian Budget or for other important subjects until the Education Bill had passed through Committee. If, however, that ordeal were completed to-night or to-morrow, the Government would give the House the opportunity of considering the Eastern Question on Monday. The Elementary Education Bill was once more discussed in Committee, and occupied the attention of members during the remainder of the sitting.

Several hundred ladies and gentlemen, friends of the Home for Little Boys, participated, last Saturday, in a variety of proceedings which formed the usual summer fête at Farningham, Kent. An hour was spent in visiting the picturesque group of "homes" and workshops, which were all bustle and activity. In one workshop little tailors were hard at work, in another juvenile shoemakers were busy; in others painters, carpenters, bakers, engineers, bookbinders, and printers showed their skill to the visitors; while fruitful and pretty plots of ground received the attention of young farmers and gardeners. At a luncheon between one and two o'clock Mr. Hambury presided, and the speakers, amongst whom was Mr. Herschell, M.P., urged the claims of the home upon the public. Subsequently in the chapel a score of the best spellers amongst the 300 boys in the institution formed a spelling and arithmetical bee, went through an examination in Scripture, and sang several pieces. At four o'clock Lady Lush distributed prizes gained for good conduct, special proficiency, and for industrial work by a large percentage of the juvenile population, who, in accordance with the exceptionally wise management of the charity, were themselves allowed to select the prizes from a number of articles and books.—Mr. Herschell delivered an address in which he traced the origin of the home. It is "for little boys under ten years of age, from all parts of the kingdom, who are either homeless and destitute or in danger of falling into crime;" and without introducing any catechism, the children are "educated in the fear of God and the knowledge of the Holy Scripture." Athletic sports closed the programme.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Under the presidency of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the annual meeting of the Model Houses Association was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. Cardinal Manning was amongst the speakers.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Major-General Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, C.B., as Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London, in the room of General Sir George Bowles, deceased.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has authorised the introduction next Session of a bill to permit the carrying out of further street improvements, and instructed the Works Committee to consider and report what improvements shall be included in such bill.

The annual show of flowers grown on the Artisans' Building Company's estate, generally known as Shaftesbury-park, took place, on Wednesday evening, in the building which may be called the Townhall. Sir H. W. Peek, M.P., distributed the prizes, to the value of upwards of 100 guineas.

It was announced by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, last Saturday, that he had received a letter from the Mayor of Portsmouth informing him that he had commenced a subscription in aid of the sufferers from the recent calamity on board the Thunderer, and appealing to him to exercise his good offices in a similar direction. It was not his intention to form a committee for this purpose, but he should be glad to receive subscriptions. The number of deaths is now forty-two.

The Sheriffs-Elect of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Hadley and Mr. W. Quartermaine East (the latter chosen in the room of Mr. Alderman Nottage, who declined to accept the office this year), have appointed as their Under-Sheriffs Mr. F. W. Lewis Farrer, solicitor, of Wardrobe-place, and Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, solicitor, of Lawrence Pountney-hill; and as their Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Punshon, ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Rev. J. V. Povah, Rector of St. Anne's.

Three new synagogues are about to be erected in London. One will shortly be in course of construction in Abbey-road, St. John's-wood. A site has been purchased, and it has been resolved to erect forthwith an iron building to accommodate 250 worshippers. Another synagogue is proposed to be erected in St. Petersburg-place, Notting-hill-road, to provide sittings for 630 persons. The third synagogue is to be raised in the Newington-green-road, near the Ballspond-road.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week in July) was 76,917, of whom 33,673 were in workhouses and 43,244 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease respectively of 6353, 15,312, and 21,755. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 421, of whom 277 were men, 109 women, and 35 children.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie, chairman of the London Hospital, has written to the local press of the east of London appealing again for hearty support to the hospital Saturday collection, pointing out that the London Hospital received from the Hospital Saturday Fund last year the welcome grant of £432. Captain Mercier, the chairman of the fund, who has received £10 from an anonymous friend in aid of this year's hospital Saturday collection, also appeals to the public for special donations.

The new school building situated in the Lower Park-road, Peckham, was opened, on Monday, by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board. It is intended to accommodate 540 children, and the total cost has been £9300, being £4008 for site and £5292 for building. There is a spacious play-ground attached to the school. This is the 132nd school built by the board, and forty more are in course of preparation. The existing schools are all full. Sir Charles Reed and the members of the School Board of London were, on Wednesday night, entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Sir C. Reed stated that he could produce evidence of the highest authority to show that the organisation of the School Board had broken up every organised gang of boy thieves in London, and that juvenile criminals, as a class, were fast disappearing.—At the weekly meeting of the School Board the usual quarterly reports and returns were submitted. They show very satisfactory results. It was resolved that the £1000 for one hundred places which the board agreed last year to grant to the committee of management in the event of a certified industrial ship for Protestant boys being placed on the Thames, be voted to the same committee towards the establishment of a sailor-boys' training-school at Milton, near Gravesend.

The popular fête in connection with the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which is situated in Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, was held on Monday, at the Alexandra Palace. The asylum, which was instituted in 1827 and incorporated in 1842, now consists of 170 separate houses, which are inhabited by distressed members of the trade and their wives or widows. The inmates who are single have a weekly allowance of 9s., while married couples receive 13s., coals, medical attendance, &c., the annual expenses of the institution being £7500. In addition, there are a chapel—erected in 1850—chaplain's residence, board and court room, library, &c., the asylum, indeed, having become the largest trade institution in the country. The fête, which was promoted for the sole purpose of augmenting the funds of the institution, was arranged and carried out by the chairman, the board of management, and the secretary, who provided for the visitors a full and varied programme. During the day several bands played both within and without the building; there was a vocal and instrumental concert, and subsequently a miscellaneous concert, in which many well-known and popular favourites took part. Mr. Toole appeared in "Off the Line" and "Ici on Parle Français," which were given in the afternoon; in the evening there were a ball, a grand promenade concert, and a fireworks display and illumination of the grounds. The fête was in every way a success.

Last week 2333 births and 1878 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 63, and the deaths by 245, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 24 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 457 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 583 deaths were referred, against 245 and 373 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 117 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough were proportionately most numerous in South London. The 457 fatal cases of diarrhoea showed a further considerable increase upon the 49, 116, and 219, returned in the three preceding weeks, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 193. Of these deaths from diarrhoea, 386 were of infants under one year of age, and 62 of children aged between one and five years. To simple cholera and choleraic

diarrhoea 52 deaths were referred, including 17 of infants and young children; and the death of a female, aged seventy-five years, in Union-road, Rotherhithe, was certified as "malignant cholera, thirty-six hours." Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths: 51 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, and 14 from drowning. The death of an infant was referred to sunstroke. Three deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. From this class of accident 74 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the Metropolitan and City Police during the seven days ending the 23rd inst.—The mean temperature showed a considerable excess on each day last week, and averaged 70.5 deg. at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which was above the mean for the corresponding week in sixty years by 8 deg. The thermometer in the shade rose to 94 deg. on Monday, the 17th inst., and to 155 deg. in the sun on Saturday. No rain was measured in London during the fourteen days ending last Saturday, during which period the air was very dry.

## THE DEATH OF MR. BRAVO.

At the resumption of the inquest upon the late Mr. Charles Bravo, yesterday week, it was announced that Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Archibald Smith would watch the case on behalf of Dr. Gully, in consequence of the course pursued by the counsel for the Crown, and the evidence given by Griffiths, the coachman. Griffiths was now recalled and cross-examined respecting the purchases of tartar emetic of which he had previously spoken. A man, named Stringer, was produced by Mr. Lewis, who stated that, on the day of Mrs. Ricardo's marriage to Mr. Bravo, Griffiths predicted that the latter would not live four months, the fact being that Mr. Bravo was married on Dec. 7, and died on April 21. Mr. H. B. Clark, chemist, of Malvern, at whose shop two ounces of tartar emetic were purchased in 1869, by Griffiths, under a note signed by Dr. Gully, was next called, and he was followed by Mr. C. J. Robinson, chemist, of Streatham, and Mr. P. J. Smith, chemist, of Balham.

The inquiry was resumed on Monday, when Mr. Joseph F. Payne, physician, of Savile-row, described the results of a post-mortem examination which he made of the body. There was no indication of any natural disease which would have caused death, and the appearances were those of an irritant poison. Other evidence was given by Mr. Meredith, formerly an assistant to Mr. Clark, chemist, of Great Malvern, who had sold two ounces of tartar emetic to Griffiths seven years ago; Griffiths himself, who produced the "Pocket Farrier," recommending the use of tartar emetic for horses; and John Pritchard, butler to Dr. Gully, who spoke to some of the incidents of the acquaintance between his master and Mrs. Bravo.

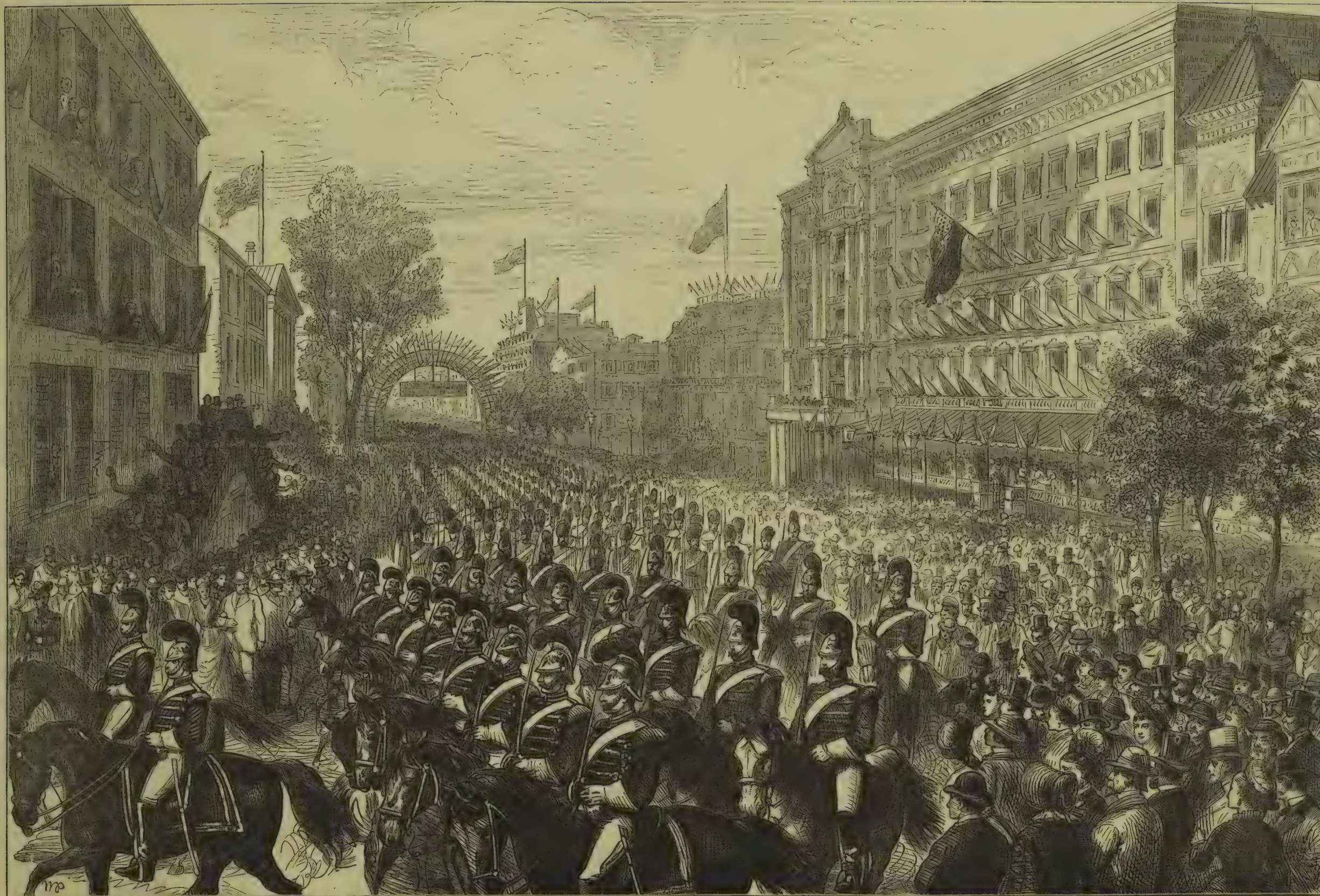
The principal witnesses on Tuesday were Mr. E. S. Hope, a member of the same circuit as the deceased; Mr. E. O. Willeughby, another barrister, who, like Mr. Hope, spoke of his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Bravo; Mrs. Campbell, of Buscot Park, Berks, mother of Mrs. Bravo, whose evidence included many incidents in the life of her daughter from the time of her marriage with the late Captain Ricardo, in September, 1864, to her union with Mr. Bravo. Mrs. Campbell also spoke of her daughter's relations with Dr. Gully, which had caused an estrangement between her and her family. A number of characteristic letters from the deceased were also put in.

Mrs. Campbell's evidence was continued throughout Wednesday. It dealt with a variety of circumstances bearing upon the relations between her daughter and Dr. Gully; the connection of Mrs. Cox with some of the leading incidents of the case; the sentiments entertained by the deceased towards Dr. Gully, who had sent a bottle of laurel water to Mrs. Bravo as lately as April last; the degree of affection which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Bravo; the disposition of the deceased; the way in which he occasionally expressed his opinions respecting the cost of his establishment; the last illness of Captain Ricardo, and other matters.

The court was more than usually crowded on Thursday, as it was understood that Mrs. Cox would be examined. Mr. Joseph Bravo, stepfather of the deceased, was the first called; and to him succeeded, as witnesses, William Hemming, coachman to Mr. Joseph Bravo; Mr. John Jepson Atkinson, a member of the Midland Circuit; and Mr. Meredith Brown, a stockbroker. Mrs. Cox was then examined. Her father was an East India merchant, and after his death it was necessary for her to go as governess in different families. She subsequently married, and went in 1861 to Jamaica. Her husband died in 1867 and left her with three boys. Returning to this country, she obtained employment by taking pupils. She saw Mrs. Ricardo for the first time in May, 1871, and Dr. Gully about the same time. About May, 1872, Mrs. Ricardo proposed that witness should reside with her as companion, and in August she accepted the proposal. Mrs. Ricardo and witness, who had been to Rome, Naples, and Venice with Dr. Gully, went to Eastbourne in August, 1875. From that place Mrs. Ricardo went to Brighton, and there met the deceased, and that meeting led to his visiting her house. Witness learned that he had made proposals of marriage to Mrs. Ricardo. She wrote to Dr. Gully to say that their acquaintance must cease. Witness advised Mrs. Ricardo to tell the deceased of the particulars of her acquaintance with Dr. Gully. Before this marriage witness urged Mr. Charles Bravo to tell his mother about Dr. Gully, but he would not hear of it. When the marriage was arranged witness took back to Dr. Gully the things which he had given to Mrs. Ricardo and brought to The Priory those he had received from her. After their marriage the deceased and his wife went to Brighton, and in consequence of Mrs. Bravo's illness the witness followed in a few days.

The quarterly abstract of the trade and revenue returns of New Zealand for the quarter ending March 31 has been published. It shows that the total value of imports for the quarter amounted to £2,079,267, as against £1,883,656 in the preceding quarter; and of exports for the same period £2,594,727, as against £1,039,105. The principal items of export are gold and wool, of which in the last quarter there were exported, of gold, 89,954 oz., value, £357,055; and of wool, 33,638,562 lb., value, £2,002,269. The total quantity of wool exported in the year 1875 is also given in a note to the abstract. It amounted, between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, to 54,401,540 lb., value £3,393,155. The revenue for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875, was £600,489; that for the quarter ending March 31, £632,727, showing an increase of £32,238 on the quarter. The estimated European population of the colony on Dec. 31, 1875, was 375,856. The last previous estimate was that of June, 1874, when the population was calculated to be 310,576. The European population had therefore increased by 65,280 souls in the interval of a year and a half—a rate of progress which may be best estimated by a reference to the fact that twenty years ago, in the year 1856, the entire population of the colony was reckoned to be 45,540 souls.



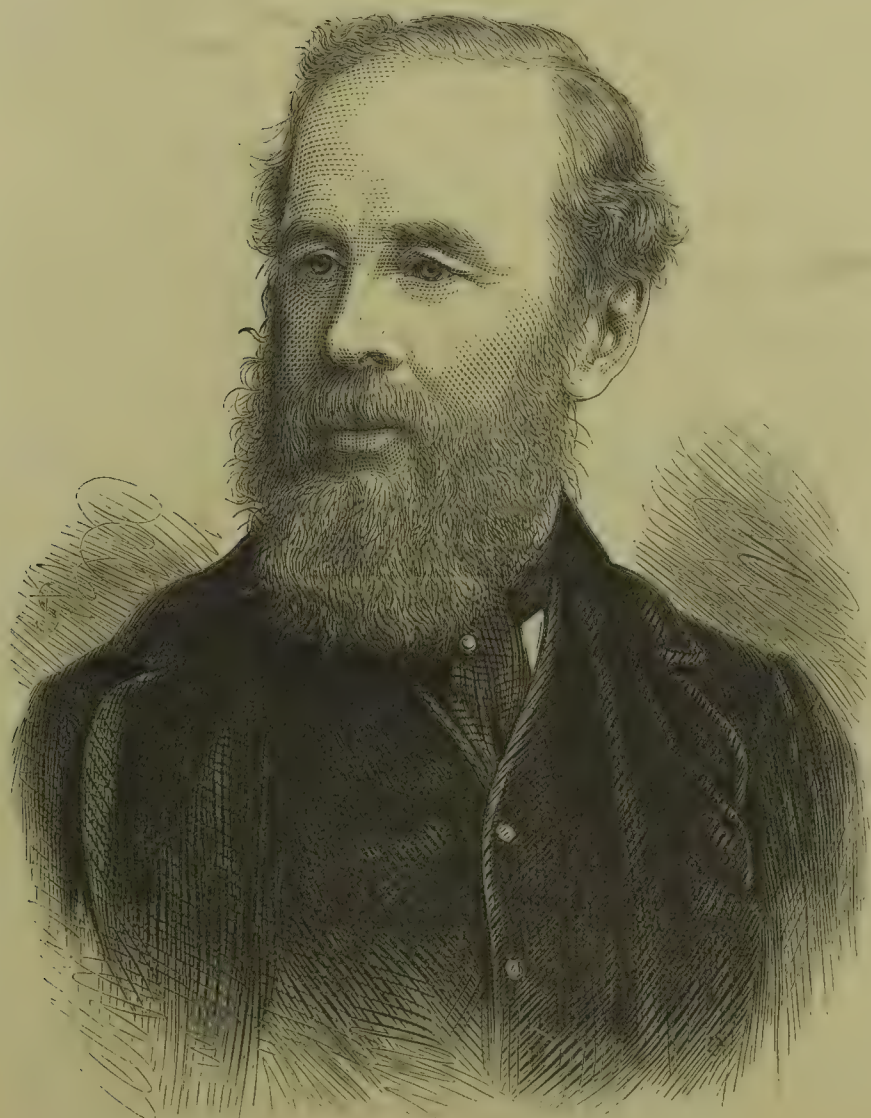


THE FOURTH OF JULY AT PHILADELPHIA: THE MILITARY PROCESSION—CITY TROOPS PASSING THROUGH BROAD-STREET.





THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PHILADELPHIA: MR. RICHARD HENRY LEE READING THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



COLONEL H. B. SANDFORD, BRITISH EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.



SERGEANT PULLMAN, 2ND MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.



## FINE ARTS.

The Temple Gardens are no longer the solitary oasis in the centre of London which they were in the days of Charles Lamb. 'Stretching from them to Westminster Bridge is a long strip of land which the art of the gardener has made to blossom and burgeon, to grow green and put forth leaves with promise of shade from goodly trees by-and-by; to be, in short, delightful to look upon, and a most welcome and healthful place of public resort and recreation. The advantage of this open space and fringe of greenery along what was formerly the mud of the Thames bank is so generally recognised that, whenever a new street or space is now opened in London, there are always proposals ventilated for providing for the said new street or space grass plots and parterres, or, at least, a row of trees as on the French boulevards. Several proposals of this kind (and also of a distinct nature) which deserve notice have, as might be expected, been made in reference to the new Northumberland-avenue and Trafalgar-square. Land about the avenue is, of course, immensely valuable. Over £300,000 has, it is said, been offered for the triangular piece of ground on the eastern side, on which it is proposed to erect an enormous hotel, on the American model, with 700 or 800 rooms. Nevertheless, a body like the Metropolitan Board of Works can regard the public health and the embellishment of the metropolis before many minor details of profit. A contemporary suggests that something might be done as regards the triangular tongue of land just mentioned which would cover the names of the members of the board with contemporary glory, and make their memories smell sweet and blossom in the dust. The suggestion is that the land, instead of being built upon, should be made into a charming bit of garden. A further remark is made, the satire of which was hardly intended to help the argument—namely, that the open space would permit the intelligent foreigner, walking or driving up from the Embankment, to behold the unclouded glories of the Nelson monument, and to refresh his eye with unobstructed observation of the fountains in Trafalgar-square. There are, however, if our contemporary is in earnest, some serious objections to his proposal. The bit of garden, if it took the place of the present triangular waste, would confuse the lines of the avenue itself and the architectural blocks seen in connection with it. You could not have a corresponding garden on the opposite side of the avenue, and how odd it would look to have a garden, and that of triangular shape, only on one side of the avenue. Then, to preserve the piece of land intact, the houses in Northumberland-street would have to be taken down and rebuilt to correspond with the opposite new houses, and form a worthy framework to the flower-bordered space suggested. A one-sided arrangement is evidently contemplated, as the laying out of the opposite side of the avenue as a flower-garden is spoken of as, perhaps, too much to hope for. But why could not the garden be disposed symmetrically, so far as the curves of the avenue permit, and in its centre, with two roads converging to the Embankment? This would surely be the simple natural arrangement, and would do away with the objections named. Yet it does not appear to have been thought of. We offer this suggestion because it would enable another proposal, made by Major-General Sir J. E. Alexander, to be carried out with greater propriety, whether from the point of view of an architect or of a landscape gardener. This gentleman went to the East last year to inspect and report on the condition of the prostrate obelisk of Alexandria, which had been presented as a trophy to the British nation; and from the Metropolitan Board of Works he obtained the promise of a site for the relic on the Thames Embankment. He now is of opinion that possibly the above triangular piece of ground is better adapted for the great monolith than the ornamental two acres lower down near the iron bridge. To this it may be answered that, if the proposed garden were arranged symmetrically in the middle of the avenue, an excellent site would be afforded, but not otherwise. To have due effect, the monolith should, on account of its height and distinctive character, form a centre of itself, and be more or less isolated, like the obelisk of Luxor in the Champs Elysées at Paris. Now, this centrality and isolation could be attained by erecting our obelisk at or before the apex of the proposed triangular garden, if rightly placed. Here it would not be dwarfed by being too close to the Nelson Column; it would stand at some little distance from the bottom of the Avenue, and it would come well into an alignment with the Nelson monument, whether viewed from the Embankment or from Trafalgar-square. It would be extremely difficult to place the obelisk lower down on the Embankment itself with any effect. The site would, indeed, be altogether a mistake: it is too low; the obelisk would appear to sink into it; unless at close quarters, there could be no scrap of sky-background, nothing as a foil but lofty, dingy houses, still loftier public buildings, or a railway shed as hideous as it is monstrous. Having introduced the subject of the obelisk, it is only fair to allow Sir J. E. Alexander to express the opinion, in which we heartily concur, that the noble offer of Mr. John Dixon, C.E., of 500 guineas, and that of Mr. Goodyear, of the dressed stones for the obelisk, will be followed by other subscriptions. The Khedive has given full powers to remove the obelisk, supposing that funds could be raised for the purpose. It is calculated that about £5000 would bring it to the Thames, and "surely what is required will be forthcoming for the credit of our nation."

In any discussion respecting the new communication between Charing-cross and the Thames Embankment some reference to Trafalgar-square is scarcely evitable, and several proposals for the improvement of the latter have lately been made. We are never tired of repeating Sir Robert Peel's exaggerated designation of the square as the "finest site in Europe;" and it is, unquestionably, susceptible of much ornamental effect—now more than ever; yet, although large sums have been expended with a view to its embellishment, it remains to the last degree dismal, grimy, and forlorn. It is in its general aspect anything but an ornament to the metropolis or a place of pleasurable resort. It is selected as an appropriate rendezvous by the great unwashed; it is the home of disorder of all kinds; it is the haunt of squalid children, who dabble in the dirty water of its fountain-basins, and of dirty gamins who vault over its balustrades. Its fountains are the ugliest, or, at all events, the least ornamental works of the kind probably ever put up in a public place. Why cannot these be replaced by fountains of worthy design, with sculptural embellishment? The expense should really be no consideration for such a position. The Landseer lions are grand in mass and form; but the bronze used is hideously black and grimy, and the casting was faulty. Yet by attention to their surface they might be greatly improved in appearance; and surely a bronze railing should be placed round the base of the column, so as to protect the lions and steps from the mob. But the greatest eyesore is the asphalt, a sooty desert, arid and scorching in summer, bleak and dreary in winter. Certainly something might be done here when we see how the neighbouring Leicester-square has been reclaimed. What reason is there why the area behind the column and about the fountains should not be laid out with beds of flowers, green turf, and gravel walks,

and a bank of shrubs with some trees raised in the rear against the wall of the upper terrace. Such an improvement would indeed gladden the eyes of the passer-by and bring glory upon the Board of Works. Only a few fanatic friends to misplaced open-air demonstrations could object to the abridgment of their usual space for meeting; but we have every confidence that even they would respect an arrangement clearly intended for the general benefit; and if, perchance, this public garden should tend to limit such demonstrations, it might prove the most peaceful way of diminishing what is often now a nuisance, and may some day grow to be intolerable.

The Royal Academy Exhibition will close on Monday, the 7th prox. The rule for opening and closing the exhibition is that it shall open the first week in May and close the last week in July. The dates have so fallen this year that the exhibition will have been open nearly a fortnight longer than it might have been. On the evenings of next week, from 8 to 11 p.m., Burlington House will be open at the usual reduced charge of sixpence admission, and the price of the catalogues will be sixpence. On Monday, Aug. 7, which is a Bank Holiday, the admission, throughout both the day and evening, will be sixpence, catalogue sixpence. It is a curious fact that the lowering of the charge of admission has not hitherto proved attractive to the masses; on the contrary, the admissions have usually diminished rather than increased.

While speaking of the Academy Exhibition we may say that, contrary to the report which has been widely circulated and generally believed, the sales at Burlington House (at least through the organisation of the Academy itself) have scarcely been below the average in amount, and certainly not in proportion to the apparent depression of trade throughout the country. It may be, however, that the sale of the higher class, or at all events the more expensive, pictures in which dealers speculate, and which are commonly transferred to their clients privately, has been less brisk than usual. Yet even this would not seem to be borne out by the analogous experience at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. There really fine examples of the great masters, both ancient and modern, foreign and British, living and deceased, have fetched fair, and in some cases unprecedented, prices; though almost everything that fell short of the very highest quality suffered depreciation, in many instances to a most extraordinary extent. These results exactly illustrate the state of the country. There is a superabundance of money in store for the purchase of anything genuine of the highest class; but, falling short of that temptation, there is little but apathy.

The Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort at Edinburgh will be unveiled by the Queen on the 17th prox.

Lord Sandon has announced in the House of Commons that probably another year must elapse before the proposal to establish a science and art museum in Dublin can be carried out. The scheme will involve an expenditure of something like £100,000 from the Imperial exchequer, and it therefore should receive due deliberation; but it will probably be carried out next year in accordance with the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made on the occasion of the plans proposed by the members for Dublin and Louth. These plans had reference to Lord Kildare's Commission in 1863, which Commission was composed of distinguished Irishmen.

The annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland will be held from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8. The centre of the meeting will be the ancient town of Colchester, and Lord Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, will preside.—The annual excursion of the Surrey Archaeological Society will be to Godalming, and elsewhere, on Aug. 3, under the presidency of Lord Middleton.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Noble, the commission given to him by Sir Albert Sassoon for an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay has been transferred to Mr. Boehm. The cost of the statue is to be £2000.

A fresco, stated to be an important and genuine work by Perugino, the master of Raphael, has been discovered in the cathedral of Corneto. The Italian Government has directed Signor Bonpioni, the painter and expert, to make a report.

The Cavaliere Enrico Albino, one of the most distinguished of Italian architects, lately died suddenly at Rome. The city of Naples, especially, contains many fine buildings designed by him. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the façade of the Cathedral of Florence. The architect's death can scarcely prevent the execution of this work, otherwise we should marvel at the often recurring fatality which has prevented the completion of this duomo ever since the days of Arnolfo.

## COLONEL H. B. SANDFORD, R.A.

This gentleman is doing good official service at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Colonel Herbert Bruce Sandford, R.A., is second son of the late Sir Daniel Sandford, Professor of Greek at Glasgow University, and a cadet of the old family of Sandford of Sandford, in Shropshire. He entered the Bombay Artillery in 1844, and served upwards of sixteen years in India, during thirteen of which he held a civil staff appointment. At the time of the war, in 1857-8, the Sattara country, the former seat of the Mahratta empire, was a source of great anxiety to the British authorities. The services of Colonel Sandford, who was appointed Special Commissioner there with summary powers of life and death, were recognised by the Political Commissioner, Mr. John Rose, C.B., and by the Government of India, as having greatly conduced to keeping the large population to their allegiance when temporarily disaffected. In 1862 Colonel Sandford was employed as assistant to Sir Francis Sandford, C.B., secretary and manager of the London International Exhibition. In March, 1875, he was appointed British official delegate to the Philadelphia International Exhibition. He became, with Professor Archer, joint executive commissioner in December last, by an appointment which the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, made on the resignation of Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B. Colonel Sandford is married to a daughter of Mr. J. E. Leslie, of Leslie Hill, in the county of Antrim. The portrait is taken from a photograph by Mr. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday the Keighley board of guardians again refused to carry out the provisions of the Vaccination Acts by a majority of seven to three.

A society named the Education Society has been established for the purpose of developing the science of education—its object being, in the words of its prospectus, "to examine, systematise, and propound definite and verifiable principles, upon which the practice of education should be based." The Rev. Barham Zincke, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Vicar of Wharfedale, is the president, and the list of vice-presidents contains many good names. Persons taking an interest in this important subject, and desirous of co-operating with the society, may obtain information of its objects and plans by applying to Mr. C. H. Lake, of Withernden, Caterham, Surrey.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The rain which fell at the beginning of this week, though it served to lay the dust, had not much effect upon the ground; and though the course at Goodwood is thickly covered with grass the "going" was very hard, and this cause alone prevented many owners from starting their representatives in various races. Still, the sport on Tuesday and Wednesday was not much below the average; but though four or five of the Leger horses have fulfilled engagements, there has been no betting on the great race of the north, which really appears a mere question of health for Kisber. The Craven Stakes, which has produced many a good struggle in former years, did not fill, and the first race of interest was the Gratwicke Stakes, in which Morning Star cleverly reversed his Stockbridge form with Zee. In the Ham Stakes Silvio, an own brother to Silver Ring and Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol—Silverhair, made a successful début. He had been tried superior to Lady Godlight, and though among his opponents were own sisters to Cremorne and King of the Forest, none of them appeared to be possessed of much racing ability. The size of the field for the Stewards' Cup has fallen off since the days that Croagh Patrick defeated forty-four opponents—the largest number that ever faced the starter—and only twenty-seven came to the post on Tuesday. Coomassie (8 st. 10 lb.) and Hazeldean (7 st.) shared the honours of favouritism; but neither had anything to do with the finish, in which Monaco (6 st. 7 lb.) won a close race from Poursuivant (8 st. 4 lb.) by a length, and Lollypop (7 st.) was beaten half a length for second place. Monaco, though a four-year-old, has only run on two previous occasions, his last appearance being in this same race last season, when, with only 6 st. 4 lb. on his back, he was made a great favourite, but performed very badly. Trappist (9 st. 7 lb.) ran a great horse, carrying his welter weight into fourth place; but Balbriggan (6 st. 11 lb.) never gave his supporters any hope of success. Odds were laid on Bruce for the Halmaker Stakes, speculators apparently forgetting the style in which Placida has carried all before her of late. She once more secured an easy victory, Ernest also beating Bruce. Placida does great credit to Lord Lyon, whose stock have been running very well this season, and we should fancy he will shortly find a purchaser, though 5000 gs., the price asked, is a rather long one. In the Lavant Stakes Shillelagh, an own brother to Thorn, greatly improved on his Newmarket form. Five pretty fair horses were behind him; and it will be remembered that Collingbourne, who was only a bad third, succeeded in beating Bruce at Epsom.

The first race on Wednesday was reduced to a match between Coltness and All Heart. Some curiosity was felt as to the performance of the latter, who had not run since his ignoble display in the Derby. He never had the slightest chance with Coltness, and surely even his staunchest adherents must now be convinced that he is a very bad horse. In the Goodwood Derby, Hellenist, who was the least fancied of the three runners, beat Kaleidoscope and Allumette very easily, and Forerunner and Skylark fought their Ascot battle over again in the Drawing-Room Stakes with precisely the same result. It was imagined that the shorter distance would be in favour of Skylark; but Forerunner waited on him, and beat him cleverly for speed at the finish. The Goodwood Stakes only brought nine to the post, the smallest field that has run for this race since Blondin beat six others in 1864. Nor did the "quality" of the competitors make amends for the lack of "quantity," as may be imagined from the fact that as little as 6 to 4 was taken about the ex-hurdle racer, Hampton (7 st. 10 lb.). The greatest confidence, however, is always felt in Peck's trials, and when it became known that the clever trainer had satisfied himself that Hampton was nearly as good as Freeman, the public rushed in regardless of price. King Log (6 st. 12 lb.) made nearly all the running, and held a long lead until half a mile from home, when he was beaten, and, Admiral Byng (5 st. 9 lb.) running wide at the turn, Hampton was left with the lead. As they entered the rails Admiral Byng came up again, and, after a pretty finish, was only defeated by three parts of a length. Finis (6 st. 10 lb.) was a bad third, and nothing else was in the race—Balfie (8 st. 10 lb.), the top weight, stopping about a quarter of a mile from the finish and resolutely declining to gallop further. The Lennox Stakes promised to be the most interesting race of the day; but Springfield was reserved for the Bognor Stakes, in which he had only to canter home in front of a solitary opponent. However, the antagonism of Lowlander and Trappist created great excitement; and the old horse, who was conceding 4 lb., won in rare style. Warrior, about the best General Peel that has yet appeared in public, cantered off with the Findon Stakes; and an interesting finish between Levant and Twine the Plaiden over the Craven course terminated in favour of Lord Rosebery's filly.

On Thursday the Cup was won easily by Prince Soltykoff's New Holland, Temple Bar being second, and the American horse, Preakness, third. We shall comment on it next week.

Another North v. South match was played at the Oval last week for the benefit of T. Humphrey. The scoring was very heavy, and it resulted in a draw, somewhat in favour of the North. Mr. A. N. Hornby (48 and 72), Lockwood (56 and 52), Selby (62), and Emmett (70), did best among the Northerners; while the chief contributors for the South were Mr. W. G. Grace (69 and, not out, 50), Mr. Townsend, (47), and Pooley (not out, 41). The great match of the present week has been the one between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, when the latter county was defeated by 17 runs, and it is noteworthy that this is the first reverse the Yorkshire eleven has met with during the present season. Mr. W. G. Grace made 57 in his second innings; but, with this exception, the scores on each side were small. Hampshire has defeated Derbyshire by one wicket, in spite of the really marvellous bowling of Mycroft for the former county. In the first innings of Hampshire he took nine wickets for only twenty-four runs, and caught the tenth man; and in the second innings he secured eight wickets. It was essentially a bowler's match, as the Derbyshire team could make little headway against Mr. Ridley's "lobs."

The Royal Yacht Club has held its annual regatta at Falmouth. A silver cup, for cutters not exceeding forty tons, was won by the Norman, and the Bloodhound took second prize. In the class for cutters above forty tons, the Neva and the Vol-au-Vent were first and second respectively. There was a prize of £50 for steamers or yawls exceeding thirty-five tons, and in this race a yawl, the Raven, was first, and a schooner, the Olga, came in second.

The Wimbledon fortnight was brought to a close last Saturday with a gigantic programme, embracing almost every variety of athletic sports. The arrangements were carried out by Mr. W. Waddell, the honorary secretary of the London Athletic Club, and other prominent members of the club, and the affair proved a great success.

As we anticipated would be the case last week, S. Rawson, of Derby, accomplished his great feat of riding 600 miles on a bicycle in six consecutive days. He finished the distance at 8.36 p.m. last Saturday evening.

This (Saturday) evening Jones and Johnson will swim from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge for the championship.







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AHMED MUKHTAR PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH TROOPS IN HERZEGOVINA.

figures and costumes, supplied by M. Yriarte, will be regarded with some curiosity. The portrait of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is added to those of the other military leaders on both sides. The appearance of the British fleet in Besika Bay, near the Dardanelles or Hellespont, approaching the entrance to the Sea of Marmora and to Constantinople, is the subject of an illustration.

A correspondent writes:—"Belgrade in its architecture is Cairo and Paris in about equal proportions. The streets are wide—ground is no object, evidently, here—and they are lined

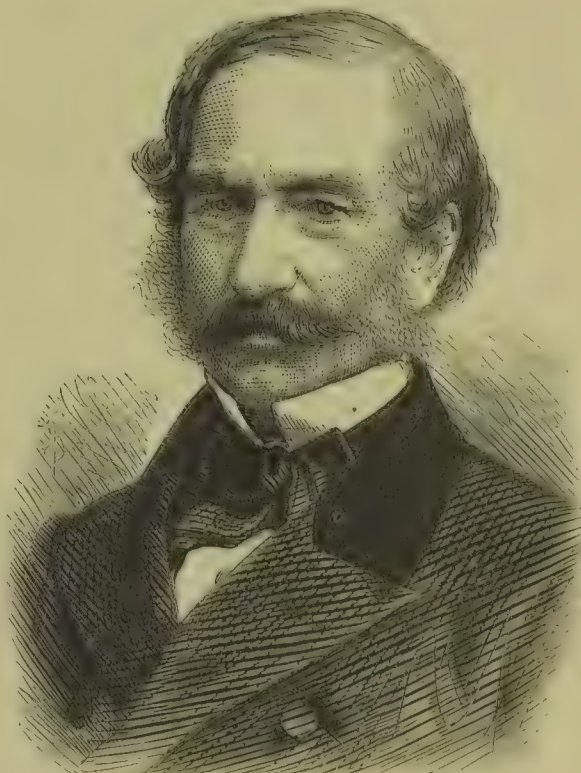
with trees, which, when more grown, will afford the grateful shade which is so much needed here in the heat of summer. The low-browed one-story high Oriental houses, with the open front shop under the projecting verandah, fail to hold their ground against the big several-storied ornamental-fronted houses common in modern Western cities.

"As in architecture, so in costume—the east and west meet in Belgrade. Look at the stately gentleman promenading on the other side of the way; he might be a hadji, with that fine dignified face of the genuine 'old Turk' type. He wears a red and yellow ephod-like waistcoat, a scarlet fez, a short, braided, brown jacket, with a cape to it, and a long voluminous kilt, or rather petticoat, of white flannel edged with black braid and slashed at the bottom. His legs are cased in woollen greaves, bound with blue morocco straps; his feet are in slippers. Lumbering down the centre of the street come two stalwart countrymen in short, loose brown jackets, baggy knee-breeches thrust into top-boots, red sashes, and broad leather belt, with a kind of wallet in front stuffed full of pistols. Some lads pass in what seems the pure Albanian costume; others wear something like the picturesque Tyrolese costume—short jacket, baggy breeches, leggings, and flapped hat with feathers. A couple of bullock-carts slowly roll by, the waggons very like the Indian pattern, with clumsy wooden wheels; the oxen big, white, powerful brutes, such as one sees in Hungary. In front of each team paces the stolid teamster, tall, dark, and athletic, clad in a brown or blue stuff jacket, a white petticoat, and greaved leggings. The soldiers—the few isolated men whom we see—are stout, well-set-up fellows, dressed in a uniform something between the French and the Italian. They carry a sword-bayonet, and every man is armed with a pistol, carried in a leather case on the left side over sword-belt. Pistols seem the special weapon of Servians; quite two thirds of the civilians go armed with them, and the great majority of those who cannot afford pistols carry long straight daggers that look extremely vicious.

"The picturesqueness of the Belgrade streets, of which we have heard so much, is destroyed by their emptiness. There are here now only a few soldiers—the little garrison of the forts, and some orderlies and office men—but all the manhood of Belgrade has gone to the front, except the people connected with the civil government, some merchants (many of whom are foreigners), and a few teamsters and people who fulfil the duties of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Let us sit down outside this café at the corner of the 'Place,' and look around us.

"As we sit, a soldier comes tramping down the sunny centre of the broad street carrying a little drum. He halts, and beats on it a bickering rub-a-dub. The whole place knows what this means—the soldier is a military common crier, sent out into the highways with the duty of proclaiming the tidings from the front. Now there comes around him swiftly a gathering of the anxious stay-at-homes; ladies dressed in the Western fashion come from out their garden gates; the women of the people, large-framed, full-fleshed, comely dames, with surprisingly fine complexions, hair, and eyes, come out of the shops; on their heads is a black fez with red tassel, the ends of which are coiled round their heads over the light bandeaux. The stolid teamsters leave their oxen, the white-petticoated wood-choppers quit their task, the children struggle through into the foreground of the little circle, in the centre of which is the soldier with his drum and bulletin. Take them all in all, with their fezzes and their loose robes, these people of Belgrade have a wonderfully Turkish look about them. But how they hate the Turks!"

A German paper contains an interesting description of a visit to some of the military hospitals which have been prepared for the treatment of the wounded brought into Belgrade. "The military academy has been turned into an extensive hospital, and a newly-erected wing of the asylum for the insane has also been arranged for the same purpose. The latter, which may almost be called a model hospital, consists of a central building, containing a large waiting-room, the surgery, amputation, attendants' and nurses' rooms, all communicating with two large massively-built side wings, each of



THE LATE MARQUIS CONYNGHAM.

which contains two large rooms, with numerous windows and circular openings near the ceilings for ventilation. The rooms, holding fifteen beds each, are divided by a spacious, well-ventilated passage. The whole is built upon lofty, vaulted arches, with due regard to light and space, and adapted in every respect for the care and comfort of its inmates. The sixty and also the 120 beds in the military academy are exclusively occupied by the wounded brought in from Belina. The wounds of these poor fellows are mostly of a serious character, ball-wounds, nearly without exception, frequently attended with fractures. These hospitals are under the direction of Dr. Milovouk, who is a member of the Geneva



BELGRADE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



Cross Society, a branch of which has recently been established at Belgrade. Most of the surgeons have been educated at the Paris and Vienna medical schools. They are very conservative in following their profession, as they resort to amputation only as the very last resource to save their patients' lives. The inmates of these two hospitals seem very comfortable as far as the seriousness of their ailments allows them to be so. All have good mattresses, soft coverlets, clean linen, good food, as also rare fruits, tobacco and cigarettes in any quantity, careful nursing and attendance, which latter is performed not only by the military attendants, but for the most part by volunteers of either sex from the best society of Belgrade. The willing labours of these no doubt account for the extraordinary cleanliness of the two hospitals. The wounded are classified, and those hurt in the same manner are generally put together in the rooms appointed for them, such as feet, arms, severe or slight shot wounds. As a rule, it could easily be seen by the majority of the wounded men and the nature of their wounds that the Turks are pretty good shots. The quick firing by means of the breech-loaders is sufficient reason why relatively more wounded than dead are found upon the battle-fields, but for all that it proves quite clear that the Turkish soldier's aim is very true, the force of the shots being testified curiously enough by the fact that most of the ball wounds are perforated ones. Most of the wounded are Servians and Bosnians, including about a dozen volunteers from different countries. They in general seem to resign themselves to the endurance of pain, and bear most courageously any operation or extraction of balls. Two poor fellows had both lost their hands, and as they were recovering, and not inclined to give up their smoking, were constantly attended by one or two of the visiting ladies of Belgrade, who not only made cigarettes for them, but lit and placed them between the lips of the poor convalescents. A few Turkish soldiers have also been brought to the Military Academy Hospital, where they receive the most excellent treatment. Although the organisation for the care of the wounded is in every respect, as regards accommodation, attendance, and treatment, most complete, it is singular enough that the correspondence service has been entirely lost sight of, the poor fellows having no means of receiving news from their homes, nor of acquainting their relatives of their own condition and whereabouts. Otherwise the inhabitants of Belgrade have sufficiently proved that they are faithfully attending to the rules of the Red Cross Society."

The Servian army has now been organised into two great divisions—that of the east, under the chief command of General Tchernayeff, having under him General Leschjanin; and that of the west, under General Ranko Alimpicz, General Zach being under his orders. Whatever may be the respective chances of the belligerents, the strategic roads before them seem naturally traced in advance. They lie in the valleys of the Timok, the Morava, and the Drina. The course of the Timok is observed, if not wholly commanded, by the fortress of Widdin, at the mouth of that river. The town contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is dominated by a citadel which has already undergone sieges—by the Austrians in 1689, by the Turks in 1829, and by the Russians in 1854. The approach to the fortress is, moreover, extremely difficult, as the country can be easily inundated. The probability is that the Servians will therefore content themselves with observing it, or at most blockading it.

As to the two other rivers, their course is watched or defended—that of the Morava by Nisch, and that of the Drina by Novi Bazar. Nisch is a town of 25,000 inhabitants, one fourth of which are Mussulmans; and that point should have been the centre of the operations at the commencement. The Servians must necessarily be anxious to seize that fortress, which would open for them the road to Turkey, as the Ottomans, on their side, must strive to retain it, seeing that it is the natural base of their movements against Serbia. The valley of the Morava being the only one which permits a certain deployment of troops, the consequence is that Nisch is the only point upon which considerable forces can be brought to bear. Important combats may therefore take place on that side.

As for Novi Bazar, it is a town of 10,000 people, surrounded with six small bastions; but these fortifications are in such a bad state that it would not long resist the Servian army coming by the valley of the Ibar. Nevertheless, the Porte has taken care to place in permanence throughout the district a certain number of Arnaut military colonies, so that the greater part of the country is Mussulman. The Servians, in order to give their hand to Montenegro, will be obliged to seize Novi Bazar, while the Montenegrins would make themselves masters of Niksich and Podgoritz. Communication between the two armies can only take place on these conditions if the two principalities act in concert.

It appears now that the first offensive operations of the Servian main army have failed; its head-quarters have been removed from Deligrad, first to Parakin and then farther back; the plan of assuming the offensive in the valley of the Bulgarian Morava has therefore been given up. As the Turkish army at Nish has been almost passive, the cause of this retreat must be looked for in successes of the Turks near Widdin. Deligrad is a village on the slope of one of the chain of mountains on the eastern side of the Morava valley, which is very wide at that spot. On the plateau of the mountain formidable intrenchments have been thrown up. To the west of these lies the road from Nish to Semendria, on the Danube; to the south the road which, coming from the valley of the Servian Morava and from Kragujevatz, passes through the valley of the Bulgarian Morava into that of the Moravica, to the south-east of Serbia. From Parakin, about forty-five miles north of Alexinatz, a road leads through the valley of the Glavica into the district of Mali-Timok and to Saitzchar. This backward movement of the largest of the Servian armies can only have as its object to direct large masses of troops to the left bank of the Timok, and to encounter the Turkish army at Widdin, while an attack of the Nish army would be held in check by the fortified position at Deligrad.

Widdin, of which we give a view, is a pretty strong place as Turkish fortresses run, and not only commands the marshy country between the Danube and Timok on its eastern flank, but, being situated on a sort of hillock or rising ground, its guns sweep a large district of flat country to the south and south-east. The works are a jumble of all sorts of fortifications, the more important among them dating from the middle of the seventeenth century. The fortress covers a good deal of ground, and comprises within the centre rayon of its artificial defences seven or eight stone bastions. The moats have an average depth of 16 ft., are *revetted*, and can be flooded to a water depth of 5 ft. or 6 ft. Most of the larger works and some parts of the curtains are casemated; the covered ways are palisaded, and, as well as the lower-glacis, carefully mined. With a proper modern siege-train Widdin might be breached and carried in three days. The Serbs, if they ever get near enough to try for it, which may be doubted, are not more likely to be successful in besieging it than the Russians were when Omar Pasha was Governor of the fortress, and Ismael Pasha held the tête-de-pont at Kalafat.

Bazias, on the Danube, is about half way between the Iron

Gates and Belgrade. It is upon the left or north bank of the Danube, and is the point where the railway from Pesth and Vienna strikes the river. Passengers going down or up may go the whole way to or from Pesth by the steamer, but when speed is of importance the railway can be used to this place. The opposite shore seen in our view is Servian soil.

Turkey has an advantage in possessing Widdin and the lower Danube for the purpose of sending up reinforcements and supplies to attack the eastern frontier of Serbia; but, on the other side, we observed last week that the Austrian Government, as the first fruits of the Reichstadt Conference, has closed Klek to the Turkish military transport service. Only two roads are available for Turkey to bring up war materials, reinforcements, and provisions to her troops in Bosnia and the Herzegovina—the one leading from the Albanian terminus of the Salonica railway through the Sandjak of Novi Bazar, which is little more than forty miles broad in some places, with Servia on one flank and Montenegro on the other—a circumstance which renders the transport of large food and ammunition convoys a dangerous enterprise. The other road penetrates from the Adriatic coast line at Klek right into the centre of the Herzegovina. As a matter of fact, in view of the perils with which the Novi Bazar route is surrounded, the Porte has for some time past kept Mukhtar Pasha and his brigadiers supplied with men and material almost exclusively by the Klek passage; and the closing of this latter, should it be followed by a disaster to Mehemed Ali, who has not rid himself by any means of the Servians, though he has beaten them near Novi Bazar, would cut off the Bosnia-Herzegovina Turkish armies from their basis of operations.

At Besika Bay, within a few hours of Constantinople, lies the British squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. There is first in order of rank, the *Devastation*, double-screw armour-plated ship, Captain Frederick W. Richards, carrying four guns of 35 tons each, and a complement of 350 men. This ship is the most powerful in the Mediterranean, and her armour is of such thickness that no other vessel as yet carries a gun capable of piercing it. The other British ironclads consist of the *Sultan*, 12, iron screw-ship, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, with a crew of more than 600 men; the *Hercules*, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Captain Bowden-Smith, bearing the flag of Sir James Drummond, with 610 men; the *Swiftsure*, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Captain John K. E. Baird, with about 470 men; the *Invincible*, 14, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Captain Charles T. Jago, with a complement of 500 men; the *Pallas*, 8, iron screw-ship, armour-plated, Captain H. H. Beamish, 260 men; and the *Helicon*, 2, paddle-wheel despatch-vessel, Lieutenant A. P. M. Lake, 73 men. In addition, the *Antelope*, 3, iron paddle-wheel vessel, Lieutenant J. C. Burnell, 60 men; the *Cockatrice*, 2, gun-boat, Commander W. H. C. St. Clair, 46 men; and the *Torch*, 5, screw gun-vessel, Commander Richard H. Napier, 67 men, are also in Turkish waters.

Our view of the British squadron is taken from the north shore overlooking the bay, with the island of Tenedos in the distance seen on the upper right hand side. The two lines of ships nearest the base of the picture are the British Fleet, consisting of the eight vessels named. The upper line, of two ironclad frigates, one ironclad gun-vessel and despatch-boat, is the Turkish Fleet under the command of Admiral Hobart Pasha, which anchored here for a short time on the way to Smyrna, from Constantinople.

There is no town at Besika Bay, but only a few sheds that have been erected since the arrival of the fleet, for the sale of provisions, the principal part of which are brought down from Constantinople. Our readers are, doubtless, aware the supposed site of ancient Troy is only about eight or nine miles distant from this place, in an easterly direction; it is called Bunarbashi Troy, to distinguish it from Dr. Schlieman's Troy, situated at about the same distance in a north-easterly direction.

With reference to our sketches of Montenegro, Cettigne, and Prince Nicholas or Nikita, let us again mention one of the books recently noticed. "Rambles in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," by R. H. R., gives a rather agreeable account of the little Highland Principality. It is perched on the mountain shelf above Cattaro and the Adriatic, almost close to the sea, but with a narrow strip of Austrian territory along the shore, depriving Montenegro of a maritime outlet. On the other sides, that is to say inland, both north-east and south-east, are the Turkish dominions of the Herzegovina and Albania. This small country, named "The Black Mountain," which is Montenegro in Italian and Tchernagora in the Slav language, is rocky and sterile, and difficult of approach. Its population cannot exceed 120,000 of the Slav race and of the Greek Church. In a narrow upland plain, encompassed with rocks of a dark slaty grey colour, is the little town of Cettigne or Tstinie. It looks like a mere village, mostly of thatched cottages or barnlike farmhouses; but there is the new palace, in which the Prince and Princess reside; the quaint old palace of the Vladikas, or Prince-Bishops, who formerly reigned here; and the ancient monastery, now occupied by Monsignor Roganovitch, the chief ecclesiastical personage of Montenegro. There is also a new hotel, but the streets of the town are unpaved and unlighted. In the middle of the main street is a large carob-tree, with a stone bench, where the Prince sits every day to hear petitions and to try offenders, or to decide questions of right between man and man among his loyal and confiding subjects. Prince Nicholas is a nephew of Prince Daniel, who was assassinated at Cattaro some years ago, and who left no children. Daniel was nephew to the Vladika or Prince-Bishop Peter II., who died in 1850, when there was an alteration made in the old rule which had obliged the temporal and ecclesiastical power to be vested in one person. The young Prince Nicholas, a boy at the time of his uncle's death, was educated at Paris under the care of the Emperor Napoleon III. He married a native Montenegrin lady, a daughter of one of the principal Voivodes or nobles of that country. They are a handsome couple, as is shown by our portraits of them, and their visitors bear witness to the graceful courtesy of their demeanour. The Prince is a man of high intelligence, and thoroughly accomplished, speaking French, German, Italian, and Russian; he studies to improve the education of his countrymen, establishing schools and colleges, while he attends to the making of roads, and to the progress of agriculture. The industrial resources of Montenegro, however, are still very limited; its exports are of no great value, though it produces walnut-timber, sumach, oil, dried fish and hams, goat and kid skins, furs, wax, and honey, which should easily find a market in other countries of Europe. The peasants are a hardy, sober, laborious race, but much too fond of warfare, and carry their weapons even to work in the fields. Their national costume is very picturesque; and we are told of their dances, games, foot-races, and other festivities, which to a stranger's eye appear very striking. The men of Montenegro, who are tall, robust, and athletic make excellent soldiers; and their Prince, whose father, Mirko, was a renowned military commander, is supposed to understand the management of an army.

It remains to be seen what use he can make it. His present object seems to be, without relation to the Servian operations,

the occupation of Herzegovina, including Mostar. For this purpose he assembled his own forces as well as the insurgents; he sent Paulovics, who had been appointed Chief Voivode, with 4000 men to the left, by Trebigne; and Popovo Polje towards Stolatz, with instructions to take Klek, or, at least, to cut off the communication with the latter place, and, if possible, likewise with Metkovich, and then turn towards Mostar. To the right another column of 6000 men was sent to operate in the direction of Gatschko and Nevesigne, towards Mostar; while the main force, under his own immediate command, moved in the centre by Ubli straight on to Mostar, where all three columns are to unite. His whole force is reckoned at 30,000 men, of whom 20,000 are Montenegrins, which must, however, be an exaggeration. The plan of the Turks being to withdraw temporarily from the open country in Herzegovina, in order to concentrate their forces in Bosnia against the Servian invasion, they contented themselves with garrisoning the chief positions, so that the Montenegrins, whose object was to get to Mostar, leaving aside these fortified places, have reached the neighbourhood of Mostar almost without encountering resistance.

## MUSIC.

### HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The season avowedly terminated on Saturday, but was supplemented by a farewell night, on Monday, for the benefit of M. Faure, when "Don Giovanni" was given, with the same strong cast as that recently commented on.

The two last performances of the past week consisted of a repetition of "Faust" on the Thursday, and the first and only representation this season of "Fidelio" on Saturday, when Mdlle. Titiens reappeared in full possession of her best powers, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The occasion was that of her benefit, and her acting and singing as the heroic wife, Leonora, who, disguised as Fidelio, seeks and rescues her husband from a dungeon and assassination, were of the same high order as on many past occasions. In the great scena, the "Invocation to Hope," in the gravedigging duet, the trio and the quartet in the same scene, and in other instances, the performance of Mdlle. Titiens was alike excellent.

Signor Gillandi sung well as Florestano and the cast was very efficiently completed, as before, by Mdlle. Bauermeister as Marcellina, Herr Behrens as Rocco, Signor Galassi as Pizarro, Signor Rinaldini as Jacquinio, and Signor Costa as Il Ministro. The quartet (canon) in the first act was encored, as was the great "Leonora" overture in C (No. 3), played between the first and second acts; the opera having been preceded by the bright overture in E major, the latest of the four which Beethoven wrote for his opera. The National Anthem was given after the opera, and the evening's programme closed with the new ballet, "Une Fête de Pêcheurs à Pausilippe."

Sir M. Costa conducted, and was warmly applauded on taking his place in the orchestra.

The season just closed began on April 29, again at Drury-Lane Theatre, the completion of the National Opera House now building on the Victoria embankment having been delayed by the adverse weather of last winter, as explained in his programme by Mr. Mapleson, who expects to open his season of 1877 in the new building.

This year's performances at Drury-Lane Theatre have offered no absolute novelty calling for comment in a résumé of the season; but, on the other hand, many fine works were given, with casts of special excellence.

Madame Christine Nilsson reappeared, on the opening night, as Margherita, in "Faust," and Signor Stagno made a very successful reappearance, after some years' absence from England, as Faust, and was afterwards also of value in other heroic characters. Mdlle. Titiens reappeared, for the first time since her return from America, on May 2, as Semiramide. The co-operation of this artist and Madame Nilsson in repetitions of "Lohengrin" again gave special effect to a cast otherwise of general excellence. "Robert le Diable" was somewhat of a quasi-novelty, having been given after an interval of six years, Madame Nilsson having again been as charming an Alice as in the earlier performances of the opera. Special mention is due to Mdlle. Elena Varesi, who enhanced the success of her last year's début by her brilliant and refined singing in several operas, particularly in "La Sonnambula," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Martha." Mdlle. Marie Roze, too, deserves commendation for her readiness in suddenly replacing Mdlle. Titiens in two very arduous characters—Ortruda, in "Lohengrin," and Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni"—on the occasion of Mdlle. Titiens's indisposition. Madame Trebelli-Bettini has continued that valuable co-operation to which we have been accustomed during many past seasons, and which could so ill be spared.

Signor Campanini reappeared in June as Faust, and in this character, as Lohengrin, and in other leading tenor parts, fully maintained his special position.

The transference of M. Faure from the other establishment gave additional importance to a company already strong. This admirable artist repeated his fine performances as Mephistopheles in "Faust," Don Giovanni, and Assur in "Semiramide," besides having appeared in a character new to him—that of Alfonso in "Lucrezia Borgia"—and as the Count di Nevers in "Les Huguenots," for the first time in England.

New appearances were made, with various degrees of success. Mdlle. von Elsner was heard three times as the Princess in "Robert le Diable;" and Mdlle. Mila Rodani, who was favourably received in her one performance as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," was prevented by illness from repeating it, having been obliged immediately to return to her native climate. The same cause led to a similar result with Mdlle. Chapuy, the accomplished vocalist who made so successful a début here last season, and whose illness prevented her being heard at all this year. Signor Dorini, a light tenor; Signor Fiorini, a buffo baritone; and Signor Broccolini (a useful adjunct in subordinate parts), were also added to this year's company.

Signor Fancelli again proved his value as a principal tenor in several important parts; and other artists already favourably known here appeared again this season, including Mdlles. Bauermeister, Justine Macvitz, Signori Gillandi, Rota, Galassi, Del Puente, Romani, and Herr Behrens, and Herr Rokitsansky returned for a short period after six years' absence.

Mdlle. Katti Lanner has again been the principal danseuse, her skilful performances having been incidentally displayed in several grand operas, and specially in the new ballet diversissements "Cupidon sur l'Île de Corale," and "Une Fête de Pêcheurs à Pausilippe;" each of which introduced her clever little pupil "La Petite Marie Müller."

The orchestra—with M. Sainton as leading and solo violinist, and including many of our most skilful instrumentalists—was again an important element in the general effect of the performances; and the continuance of Sir Michael Costa's association with the establishment as musical director and conductor has ensured the same special results as heretofore.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Academy of Music took place, yesterday (Friday) week, at the concert-room of the Academy, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-



square. The awards were presented by Madame Christine Nilsson, and included the Lucas silver medal, to Mr. Eaton Fanning; the Parepa-Rosa gold medal, to Miss Mary Davies; and the Sterndale Bennett prize (a purse of ten guineas), to Miss Kate Steel. Silver medals were also awarded to Misses Annie E. Bolingbroke and Marian Williams, singing; Alice Borton, Ethel Gould, Kate Steel, and Nancy Evans, piano-forte; Ada Brand, violin; Frances Thomas, clarinet; and to Messrs. Tobias Matthay, Edward Morton, and Lindsay Deas, piano-forte; Henry R. Rose, organ; H. Walmsley Little, harmony. Bronze medals were awarded to Miss Annie Albu, Amy Aylward, Kate Brand, Thekla Fischer, Ellen Orridge, and Hannah Roby, singing; Alice Heathcote, Kate Lyons, Gordon Gooch and James Sauvage, singing; H. Walmsley Little, Tom Silver, Arnold Kennedy, George Elliot, Alfred Luton, and Henry R. Rose, piano-forte; Taliesan James, harp; George Bowron, violin; and Eaton Fanning, harmony. Besides these, prizes of books, certificates of merit, and high commendation were bestowed on many other students. Professor G. A. Macfarren, principal of the institution, delivered an address, in which he traced the history of the Royal Academy of Music from its foundation in 1822 up to its present state of prosperity. During the afternoon a selection of music was performed, conducted by Mr. W. Macfarren.

The Balfe Memorial Festival takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Alexandra Palace. The programme consists of an afternoon concert (in the central hall), including selections from "Il Talismano," and other works of Balfe, and an evening performance of "The Bohemian Girl" in the theatre. The solo vocalists announced for the concert are Madame Christine Nilsson (her first appearance at the Alexandra Palace), Mesdames Marie Roze, Enriquez, and Rose Hersee; Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. The cast of the opera comprises the names of Madame Rose Hersee and Miss Palmer; Mr. Henry Pope, Mr. George Harvey, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. George Perren. The fine band and choir of the establishment will co-operate in the performances, which will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa. On the subject of this celebration, Professor G. A. Macfarren has published a letter, which begins by contrasting the recognition of English music and musicians some two centuries ago with the subsequent depreciation thereof, until it was ignored that there was anyone here who could frame a musical phrase, much less compact an extensive composition. He then proceeds as follows:—

In 1830, however, a young subject of the British Sovereign—Michael William Balfe—then in his twenty-second year, was engaged as a singer at the Opera in Palermo, and then there wrote "I Rivali" in twenty days, an Italian opera which was produced with signal success. Two other operas helped to convince the natives of the land of song of his happy facility in their beloved art and to develop his natural powers. Then he returned to England, and, more by luck than by merit, obtained the representation of his first work set to his own language—"The Siege of Rochelle"—which was played at Drury Lane in October, 1835. The world was wide-eyed to the charms of the new music; the few—and the critics distinguished among them—were long-eared to the claims of the new composer. Notwithstanding opposition, "My Cottage near Rochelle" was firmly built in the streets of London; "Vive le Roi" was sung as a benediction to our Sailor King; and Balfe found the place on the lips of the people which was begrudged him in the newspapers. Such was the threshold of a career of which the Italian probation had been as the outer court—a garden for striking the roots of a plant that was to be potted and cherished in the choicest chambers. The art-carer of the musician was a mansion of many rooms—some brighter, some darker, but all illuminated by success, though it shone occasionally through thickly-folded curtains. Balfe wrote twenty-five operas besides those that have been mentioned—three of them to French text, for original production in Paris; two to Italian librettos, of which "Falstaff" was first played at her Majesty's Theatre; and the other twenty all to English words, though the last, "Il Talismano," had to be distorted into Italian for its posthumous first performance. Yes, not only did he write these twenty-nine lyrical dramas, but, what in some respects evinces an even greater talent, he produced them, and produced successfully. Of the twenty-one set to English words several have been translated into Italian, into German, and into French, and have been played in every musical city in the Old World and the New. Furthermore, there are his dramatic cantata "Mazeppa," his settings of the poems of Longfellow, and many, many more single songs and duets and the like than could be counted even by publishers who made fortunes by their sale. Then, as has been hinted, he was a singer of high esteem within seas and beyond them. In his first days "he played on the fiddle like an angel," and in this capacity gained infant renown; and, lastly, his powers as a conductor were amply proved in his many years' discharge of that important post at Her Majesty's Theatre. The time has now come to honour his memory and to celebrate his name. With this object Saturday next, the 29th inst., is set apart for a festival at the Alexandra Palace, during which will be given entire the most popular of his operas, variously known in England and America, in Italy, in Germany, and in France as "The Bohemian Girl," "La Zingara," "Die Zigeunerin," and "La Bohémienne," the principal parts being sustained by Madame Rose Hersee and Mr. George Perren. Previous to this will be a concert, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, consisting wholly of Balfe's music, for which the services have been secured of a superb band, a multitudinous chorus, and Madame Christine Nilsson, with a large party of solo singers worthy to support this distinguished artist. The proceeds of the festival are to be appropriated to the endowment of a free scholarship in Balfe's name in the Royal Academy of Music, which will be his living monument. He was born in Dublin, May 15, 1808; he died at Kewney Abbey, in Herefordshire, Oct. 20, 1870. He will live in his melodies, which have become so popular that they may almost be called national, and in the title of the scholarship which is to be the fruit of the Balfe Memorial Festival.

As we have previously stated, Messrs. Gatti's annual series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will begin on Saturday next, with Signor Arditi as conductor. The names of the following artists are announced:—Mlle. Bianchi, Mlle. Rosavella, Signor Gianini, and Signor Medica; pianist, M. Henry Ketten; cornet-à-pistons, Mr. Howard Reynolds. Engagements have also been entered into with Madame Rose Hersee, Herr Wilhelmj, and others, who will appear early in September. The orchestra will comprise upwards of one hundred performers, selected chiefly from the Royal Italian Opera and Drury Lane Opera House; also the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Fred Godfrey. The new decorations are by Messrs. Dayes and Caney; the fountains, basins, &c., by Messrs. Dick Radcliffe and Co.

The Birmingham Gazette states that the instruments and the organ will at the forthcoming Birmingham Musical Festival be at a uniformly lower pitch than on previous occasions. Sharpening the pitch of the organ on former occasions was a comparatively simple operation, as the pipes had only to be cut shorter, but to lower it nearly all the principal pipes had to be lengthened—each metal pipe having a tube of the same calibre and quality soldered on its top. The number of metal pipes alone thus pieced is 1349.

The following is the order of the programme arranged for the Bristol Festival in October next:—Tuesday, Oct. 17: Morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," evening, Verdi's "Requiem" and a selection. Wednesday: Morning, Handel's "Israel in Egypt;" evening, a miscellaneous selection. Thursday: Morning, Spohr's "Fall of Babylon" and Beethoven's "Egredi;" evening, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and a selection. Friday: Morning, Handel's "Messiah." The performances will be conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé.

A lady, under the initials of "A. D. M.," has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £1000, in memory of two officers of the Indian Army (Madras), Hawkins and Spinks, many years deceased, and in appreciation of the great and national work performed on the coast of the United Kingdom by the 256 life-boats of the institution.

## THEATRES.

## PRINCESS'S.

It is some proof of Shakspeare's continued attraction, notwithstanding certain assertions to the contrary, that on Saturday morning the announcement of "Romeo and Juliet" attracted a full house, in spite of the summer heat. We are happy to say that the performance was one of fair average merit. The part of Romeo was filled by Mr. Charles Warner, and that of Juliet by Miss Evelyn. Both sustained their characters with care and ability, and occasionally by the force of their enthusiasm elicited a correspondent degree of applause from an intelligent audience. A more equal performance, perhaps, was that of Mr. Charles Harcourt in the rôle of Mercutio. We have had more than one occasion to speak of this gentleman as the gay but unfortunate companion of Juliet's lover, and can but on the present repeat our approbation of his efforts to give the public a classic representation of one of our great poet's finest comic ideals. The speech of Queen Mab was excellently interpreted, his interview with the Nurse vivaciously conducted, and his death scene pathetically realised. Mr. Ryder, as the Friar, pronounced his text with that studied emphasis which denoted the accomplished elocutionist, and Mrs. Huntly enacted the Nurse with the apparent freshness and force which only long practice can enable the well-qualified actress to display. Altogether, though not without occasional blemishes, the drama was adequately cast, and its best scenes rewarded by the decided approbation of the house. At the fall of the curtain Miss Evelyn and the other performers were recalled and congratulated on the success of their well-intentioned efforts.

## HAYMARKET.

We recollect the production of Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance" at Covent-Garden, under Mr. Charles Mathews's management, and how its sparkling wit justified the hope that it would live. Notwithstanding its success, however, the public did not encourage the author to work in the same direction, but enforced him to find refuge and fortune in melodramatic compositions. In these he found characters in action, substantially embodied, real men and women. In pure comedy Mr. Boucicault deals with shadows—creatures of the element—not with the stuff of which worldly life is made. Such shadows are the dramatis personæ of "London Assurance," which was revived at this theatre on Monday. Charles Courtly (Mr. H. B. Conway) and Dazzle (Mr. Charles Harcourt) are mere phantasmagoria, who say fine things, but in whom we have no living interest. Dazzle, however, requires brilliant acting, and Mr. Harcourt may add it with confidence to the number of his successful efforts. The most genuine portrait of the whole is Sir Harcourt Courtly, a part in which the late Mr. Farren was truly great. Mr. Howe, as his substitute on the present occasion, struggles hard, and not altogether in vain, to preserve its prestige. Mr. Everill, as Max Harkaway, was robust and characteristic; and Miss B. Henri, as Grace, pleasing and efficient. The most difficult rôle to fill is, perhaps, that of Mr. Spanker; but Mr. Clark looked it satisfactorily and played it sympathetically. Mr. Braid availed himself of an opportunity which seldom falls to his lot, and filled out the part of Mark Meddle with that care and attention to details which become the competent and well-practised actor. The most prominent character, that of Lady Gay Spanker, is properly confided to Miss Henrietta Hodson, who sustains it with a significance in which delicacy is blended with the requisite force as implied in the dramatist's conception. The result is a charming portrait, in which nature struggles with the conventional, and finally triumphs. Mr. Weathersby, as Cool, was thoroughly good; and the small part of Pert was cleverly realised by Miss Maria Harris. The house was, on Monday, respectably filled, and gave proof that the public can still relish the finer points of polite comedy. The present cast undoubtedly suffers by comparison with the original; nevertheless, it merits commendation for special points of its own.

Mr. J. L. Toole reappeared at the Gaiety on Monday; he is engaged to lead in three pieces—"Ici on Parle Français," "Off the Line," and "The Spelling Bee."

This evening Mrs. Swanborough's benefit comes off at the Strand, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," with scenic and all proper appliances, being revived for the occasion.

"The Two Roses" was performed at the Vaudeville, on Thursday, for the benefit of Miss Amy Fawcitt.

At the Pavilion Mr. James Carden appeared, last Saturday, in a piece entitled "The Sledge Bells," a version of the story of the Polish Jew which has proved so popular for stage purposes at more theatres than one.

At the Vaudeville, this (Saturday) evening, Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," will be performed the five-hundredth time.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Dramatic College fund took place on Thursday week, at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Webster. The report of the council stated that the income from donations and subscriptions for the year up to April amounted only to £166. The fête at the Alexandra Palace and the benefit at Drury Lane considerably increased the income. The present financial position of the college was low and most precarious, the utmost endeavours to obtain sufficient subscriptions and donations having failed. The council were, therefore, unable to fill the existing vacant sets of apartments, although they had several most deserving applicants. The secretary stated that the expenditure of the college was at the rate of about £100 per month. The report having been adopted, a discussion ensued as to the best means of providing funds for carrying on the work. Mr. F. B. Chatterton stated that he was ready to give a benefit at the Adelphi and Drury Lane Theatres. Mr. Swanborough, of the Strand, and Mr. Moore, of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, had also promised benefits at each of those establishments. Mr. Gruneisen then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting suggests for the consideration of the council the expediency of holding a public meeting in the month of November or December, for the purpose of taking such steps as shall tend to secure a permanent income to the Royal Dramatic College."

An effort is being made to enlarge the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, has promised £5000 in aid of the desired object. A meeting is to be held in the autumn in further support of the project, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to move a resolution on the occasion.

The Liberals and Conservatives of Bath held their annual picnics on Monday; the Liberals at Kensington Meadows, and the Conservatives at Summer-hill Park. There was a large attendance at each place. The principal speakers at the Liberal gathering were Colonel Hayter, M.P., Mr. Ralli, M.P., and Lord John Hervey; and at the Conservative, Major Bousfield, M.P., Major Allen, M.P., Mr. R. N. Fowler, and Mr. E. Clark.

## THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The yearly meeting of the National Rifle Association, on Wimbledon-common, was brought to a close on Saturday last. The contest, on the Thursday, between the English, Scottish, and Irish teams, for the Elcho Challenge Shield, resulted in a victory for England. The winning English team made a total score of 1463 points, the Scotsmen doing 1458, and the Irishmen 1383. The Public Schools Match was won by Winchester, the next in merit being Charterhouse; Harrow, Marlborough, Eton, and Rugby were fourth to eighth in the list.

On Friday there was the competition for the Loyd Lindsay Prize, which is open to sections of four mounted men from yeomanry cavalry corps, volunteer light horse, or mounted rifles. These men have to ride over a course of about three quarters of a mile, intersected by flights of hurdles, one taken going, and one returning, and to fire dismounted at two ranges of 400 and 600 yards—as the ranges are this year, 200 and 400 having been the previous distances. To perform this feat twelve minutes is allowed for each section, and, before this year, no allowance has been made for time, save when the stipulated number of minutes has been exceeded, when excess has entailed disqualification. This year, however, though disqualification in such circumstances again holds good, time was taken into account—that is to say, that five points were allowed for each half-minute under the twelve minutes in which the section completed the course. The result has been that the shooting was not so good. Twelve sections competed, and the first-prize winners were the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, who scored 84 for hits of the target and 45 points for time, doing it in 7 min. 25 sec. The second prize was won by the Warwickshire Yeomanry, the third prize by the Devon Mounted Rifles.

The chief shooting business on Saturday was to finish a match between Australian, Canadian, English and Scotch teams. The challenge came from Australia to England and Scotland, but Canada entered as well; and the match, having been commenced on Wednesday, was concluded on Saturday. The teams were each composed of five men. On the first day of the shooting, with Martini-Henry rifles, England had scored 401; Canada, 364; Australia, 389; and Scotland, 402. At Saturday's long-distance competition the scores were—England, 429; Canada, 337; Australia, 366; and Scotland, 425; and the total scores of the two days were—England, 830; Scotland, 827; Australia, 755; and Canada, 701. England was therefore the victor, and these scores also involved the fate of a Zoological cup, which it had been arranged should go to the highest score made by Australia and Canada; it of course fell to Australia. This concluded the year's shooting, and an adjournment took place to the ground staked off for the military and volunteer sports. The judges of these were Major Ward-Ashton, R.I.F.A.; Mr. C. H. Mason, Mr. R. H. Nunn, Mr. W. Rye, Mr. J. Waddell, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. W. Waddell, and Mr. R. E. Webster. Mr. G. Chapman, Mr. John Latham, Mr. James Mitchell, and Mr. Shury were special judges for fencing and single-stick; Messrs. A. A. Stempel, O. Knoke, and C. Itzel, of the German Gymnastic Society, judged the competitions at the parallel bars and similar apparatus; and Mr. J. Graham was the judge for wrestling. Among the most admired contests were the tug of war between single competitors and squads, the mounted competitions at lemon-cutting, tilting at the ring, and similar equestrian exercises, in which Captain West and Colonel Colville figured conspicuously; the encounters of mounted lancers with infantry men armed with the bayonet; combats of lance against sabre on horseback; foot-races in heavy marching order; tent-pitching in squads; and bayonet exercise, in which the 36th Middlesex squad of twelve fairly eclipsed all rivalry.

The prizes for rifle-shooting were presented to the winners by Princess Mary of Teck on Saturday. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, came upon the ground at half-past five, and was conducted at once to the dais, where her Royal Highness proceeded to discharge the graceful duty she had undertaken. There was no speech from the president nor any preliminary forms and ceremonies. The prizes for the athletic games were presented by Lady Wharncliffe. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise visited the camp one day last week.

The winner of the gold medal and yearly champion badge, with the Queen's prize of £250, is Mr. Robert Pullman, a sergeant of the 2nd Middlesex Rifle Corps. He is a member of the firm of Robert and Thomas Pullman, leather-dressers, of Holborn. He was born in London in 1847, and in 1871 joined the South Middlesex Rifles. Soon after becoming a volunteer he developed a great aptitude in the use of the rifle. At the Wimbledon meeting of 1872 he made the highest aggregate in the Alexandra competition (53 points in five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards). The following year he gained his first Queen's badge, and was near being successful in the second stage, only requiring an outer to win when he had two shots to fire. These, however, he unfortunately missed. In 1874 and 1875 he again shot into a place for a prize in the Queen's competition, but did not take a badge. Last year he was selected by Captain Field to go to Edinburgh as a representative of England in the International Challenge Trophy match, but as there were twenty-two men present he was placed in the reserve and did not shoot. By a curious coincidence the other man in a like position was last year's winner of the Queen's Prize, Captain Pearse, of Devon. This year, however, he was again selected in the actual team and fired as a member of the English Twenty. He also fired for the county of Middlesex in the China Cup contest, making the highest score, 43 points, in ten shots at 500 yards. During the whole of this meeting he has been shooting exceedingly well—in addition to other prizes, securing £20 for the sixth place in the series for "grand aggregates" with the Snider during the meeting. His victory in the final competition at the long ranges on Tuesday week gained much applause. He deliberately went to work, and scored 23 at 800, 28 at 900, and 23 at 1000 yards, which gave him an aggregate score of 74, ten more points than the next highest score of Tierney's, and one point more than that with which Captain Pearse, of the 18th Devon, carried off the Queen's Prize last year.

The portrait of Sergeant Pullman is from a photograph by Messrs. Byrne and Co., of Richmond.

A return has been presented to Parliament showing that the amount of Army prize money paid over to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital since January, 1869, was £1,890,451. The shares paid to claimants amounted to £1,122,040, and £40,000 were paid to the Commissioners of Works to purchase the site of and improve the Royal Military Asylum.

A banquet to Mr. R. H. Hurst, formerly member for Horsham, was given, on Tuesday evening, in Horsham Park, the company numbering about 800. Mr. J. C. Brown, M.P., who presided, was supported by many Liberal members of the House of Commons. The chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, adverted to the honourable career of Mr. Hurst during his political connection with the borough. Besides the guest of the evening, Mr. Dodson, M.P., and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., were amongst the speakers. A splendid épergne was presented to Mrs. Hurst.



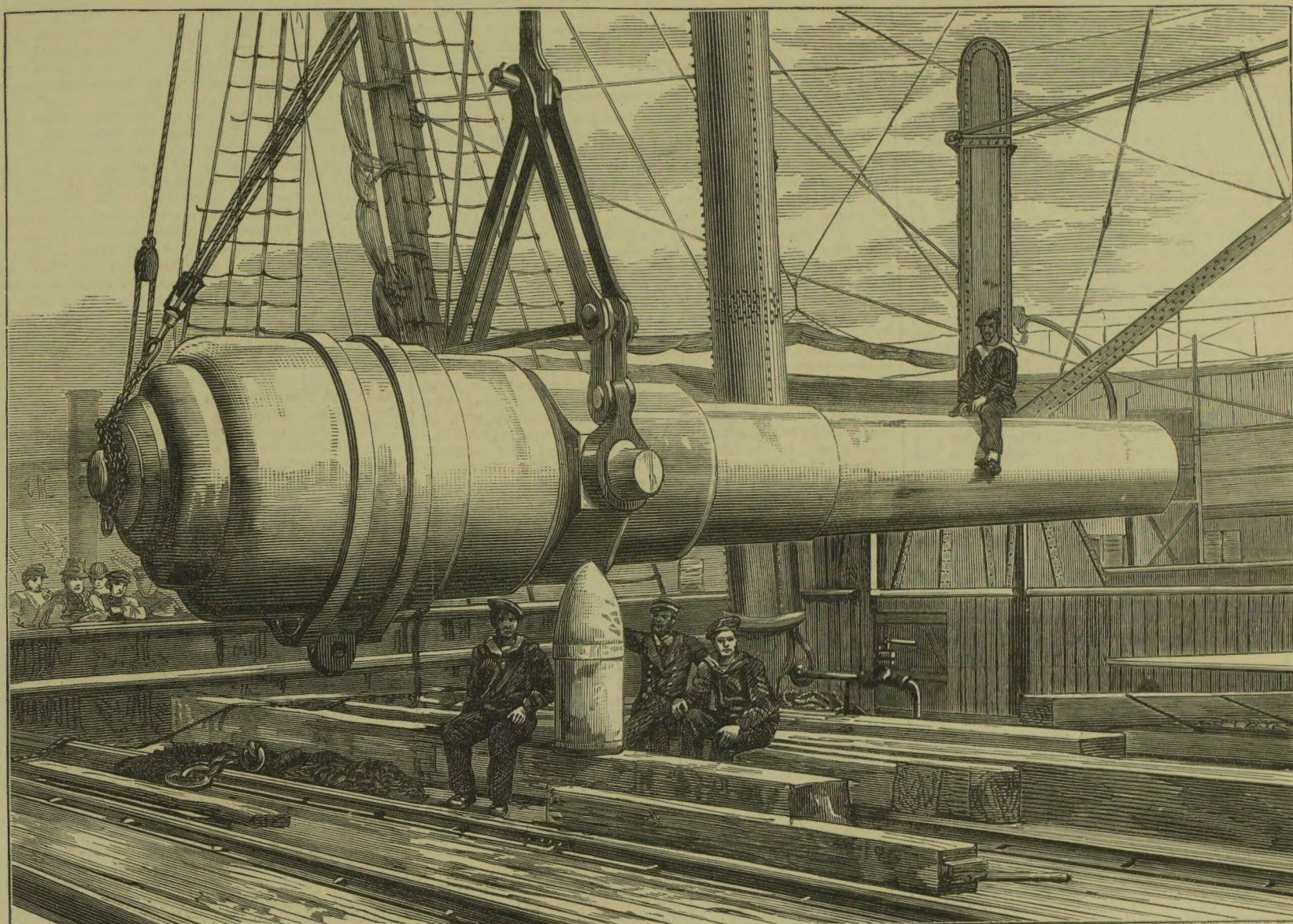


ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE VOLUNTEER CAMP, WIMBLEDON.

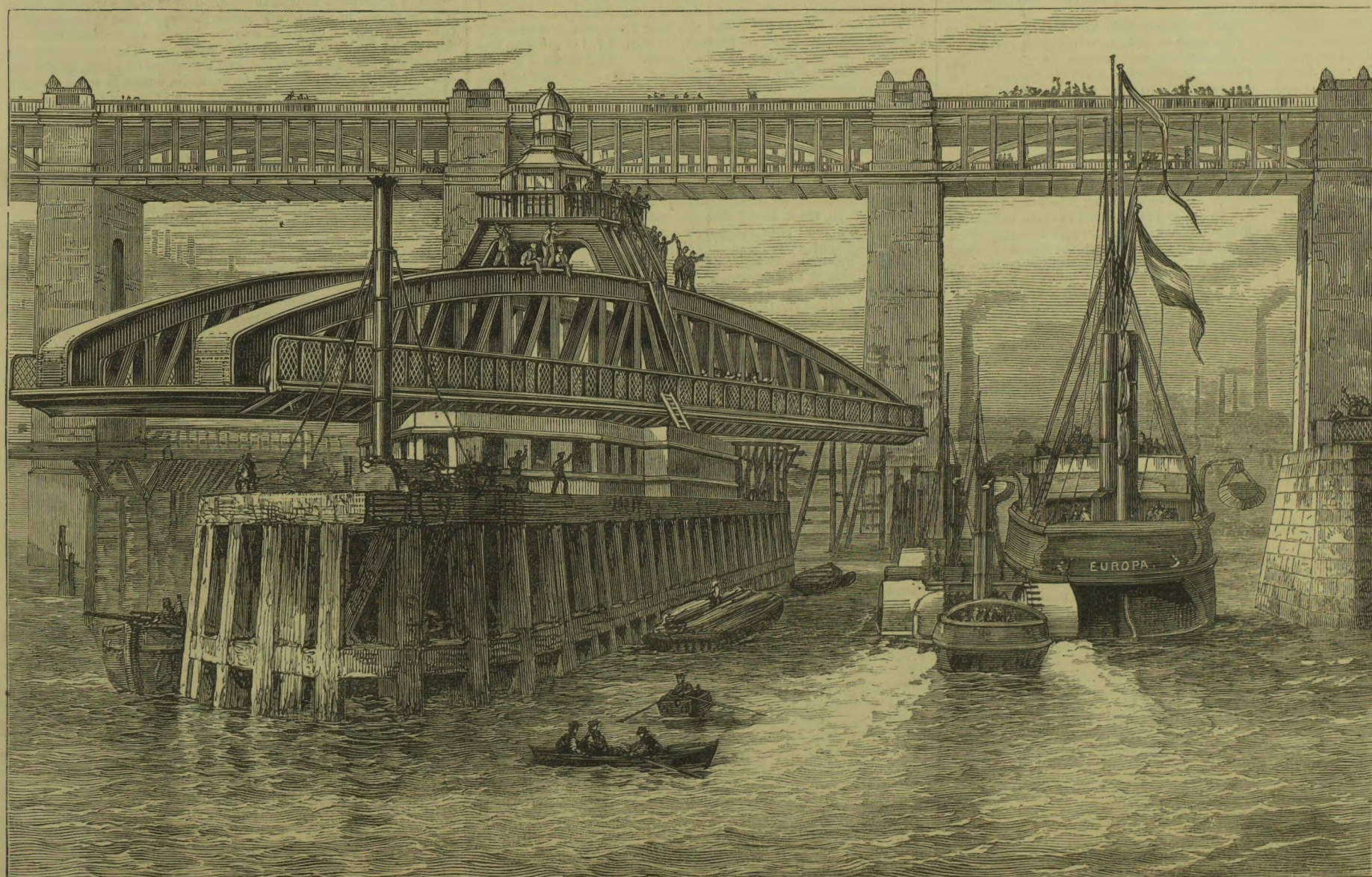


OPENING OF THE WREXHAM ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.





SHIPMENT OF THE 100-TON GUN AT THE ELSWICK IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



OPENING OF THE NEW SWING BRIDGE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



## THE GREAT ARMSTRONG GUN AND SWING BRIDGE AT NEWCASTLE.

We publish in this Number Illustrations of the new hundred-ton Armstrong gun—the largest gun in the world—and of the new hydraulic swing-bridge—also the largest yet constructed—which was opened, last week, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is a coincidence worthy of notice that these two remarkable feats of mechanical enterprise, so diverse in their character and purpose, should not only have been accomplished in the same workshops, at the same time, and mainly by the genius of one man, but should have made their first public appearance together and in useful connection with one another. Had it not been for the new swing bridge, the hundred-ton gun could not have left the Elswick Factory, for it would have been hopeless to transport it by land, and next to impossible by water. The hydraulic swing bridge, like the gun, is not new in character; but its novelty is mainly the immense advance in size upon all its predecessors. Several very large bridges of the same description have already been constructed at Sir William Armstrong's works. Travellers to the north by that road are, perhaps, not aware that some of the bridges they cross by rail are made freely and frequently to open for the passage of ships. But the largest swing bridge hitherto made is that carrying a branch of the North-Eastern Railway over the river Ouse, close to the estuary of the Humber, the movable part of which weighs 800 tons. In the new Tyne bridge its swing portion alone weighs about 1500 tons, and is 240 ft. long, thus providing two openings for the passage of vessels, each fully 100 ft. in width. The hydraulic machinery for swinging and turning this vast beam is wholly contained in the hollow pier that forms the pivot upon which it turns. It will be seen from our Illustration that upon this central pier rests the bow-shaped bridge; and this is surmounted in the middle by a small watch-tower and signal-light, from which the movements of the bridge are directed and controlled. The whole structure, considered as a machine, is thus self-contained; and the enormous mass to be dealt with is managed with the greatest possible nicety, certainty, and command, and, if need be, by a single hand.

The new bridge was swung for the passage of a vessel for the first time on Monday week, when the river above bridge, likewise for the first time, thereby admitted a large ship. At the time of the opening of the bridge for passenger and goods traffic, some weeks ago, it was known that the Italian Royal Navy steamer the *Europa*, which was ordered to convey the 100-ton gun, manufactured by Sir W. G. Armstrong, from the jetty at Elswick to Italy, would be the first vessel to be admitted by the swing bridge beyond what had hitherto been the boundary of the passage of masted vessels up the Tyne. The public being curious regarding this novel and gigantic operation, there were thousands of spectators on both sides of the river and on the High-Level Bridge. The *Europa* was brought up the river early in the day, and waited near Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co.'s berths. The event was not attended with any ceremony. Sir William Armstrong, Captain Noble, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Westmacott, with several engineers and the Mayor of Newcastle, and two or three members of the Tyne Commission, having arrived at the bridge, the signal of readiness was given shortly after one o'clock. Under the direction of the official in the valve-house, the immense span moved slowly from right to left, in about a minute and a half, as far as the portion of the old bridge still standing would allow. Then, amid the cheers of the spectators and the firing of cannon, the *Europa*, in tow of two tugs and skilfully piloted, passed on the north side of the central pier and under the second river arch of the High Level Bridge. The massive span was at once, in half a minute, swung round to its ordinary position, and the traffic across the bridge again proceeded. Those responsible for the erection and working of the bridge were highly satisfied with the result of this trial. The *Europa*, on reaching Elswick, was moored to the jetty of the ponderous hydraulic crane, by which the hundred-ton gun was lifted on board the *Europa* next day.

The *Europa* is a vessel of about 2000 tons burden, and her appearance above bridge may be taken to mark a new era in the industry of the Tyne—the upper portion of which river, lying more within the great labour market of Newcastle, is thus thrown open, by the erection of the new swing bridge, to shipbuilding on the largest scale. The gun is to be conveyed to the Italian naval arsenal at Spezzia, and will form the chief armament of the new ironclad ship *Duilio*, the launch of which was lately shown by an illustration in this Journal.

The total length of the great gun is 33 ft. The length of bore is 30 ft. 6 in., and the calibre is 17 in. The weight of the armour-piercing shot or shell is 2000 lb.; the weight of the proof shot is 2500 lb. It is not yet possible to state definitely the weight of the charge of powder, but it is calculated at between 350 lb. and 380 lb. The total weight of the gun, without its carriage, is 101½ tons, composed of four courses of wrought iron, on the coil system, with which the name of Sir W. G. Armstrong is intimately associated. The outside diameter of the gun is 78 in., while the outside diameter of the muzzle is 32 in. At its ordinary range the shot will pierce an armour plating 30 in. in thickness. In the mode of mounting the 100-ton gun there are some peculiar features. The gun is run in and out, and the shot lifted to its muzzle, by Sir William Armstrong's system of hydraulic pressure, as worked out by Mr. Rendel, of Elswick. The same machinery is also employed to absorb the recoil of the gun by a couple of presses behind the trunnions, while the action of the water is regulated by the action of heavily-loaded escape-valves. The hydraulic rammer is beyond the shot, and in a line with the bore. Upon opening a valve the rammer head advances, and forces the shot up the bore to its seat against the charge. After being fired, the gun is brought to the loading position, and slightly depressed. The rammer, with a head like a common gun sponge, and a tube apparently of no larger size than that of an ordinary gun sponge, then advances up the bore, when the valve which regulates its motion is opened, cleaning the bore in its passage; and on reaching the far end an ingenious arrangement, whereby a powerful jet of water is made to play on the powder-chamber, at once prevents any remnant of fire being left in the chamber, and assists in cleaning the bore. After the rammer has been withdrawn the cartridge and the shot are in turn raised by a hydraulic cylinder to their proper position in front, and on a line with the muzzle, whence they are rammed home to their seat with great speed. Both operations are performed by one man without moving from his post beside the levers. In the working of ships such as the *Devastation*, where the ordnance is arranged on a different system, relays of forty men each are required every ten rounds of rapid firing, owing to the arduous and fatiguing character of the work. In the 100-ton gun, however, hydraulic machinery has been so applied that ten men will do the same amount of work as forty do with a gun little more than one third the size and weight.

No opportunity will be afforded of examining the carriage on which the 100-ton gun is to be mounted, as it will be shipped in pieces to its destination in Italy. It is remarkable for the skill with which it has been reduced to the smallest possible compass. It is little else than trunnion-bearings and

a sliding-block, so arranged as to enable the resistance to be applied directly behind the trunnion and parallel to the axis of the gun. The weight of the carriage is thirty-five tons.

The cartridge employed looks like a long bag of flour, measuring 52 in. in length and 15½ in. in diameter. It is made of pieces of powder, like screened coal, each about an inch and a half cube, which burn much slower than ordinary powder. The projectile is about 2000 lb. weight, and 4 ft. long. Like all the projectiles used in the Elswick guns, it is made of chilled iron. A copper gas-check is introduced, to counteract the windage, and to connect the projectile with the rifle groove of the gun. This is another Elswick contrivance.

## THE WREXHAM ART-EXHIBITION.

The small town of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, which is esteemed the metropolis of North Wales, with a population of 9000, has got up an Art-Treasures Exhibition, mainly by the efforts of Major W. Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of the county. This was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Saturday last. It is arranged in a temporary building of timber and corrugated iron, erected by Mr. W. E. Samuel, contractor, at a cost of £3000, in a central situation in Hope-street. A covered entrance, 78 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and 41 ft. high, with a vestibule or entrance-hall 55 ft. long, leads to the Art-Gallery and Music-Hall, which is 147 ft. long by 72 ft. wide, handsomely decorated with pillars, light blue and maroon colour, and with portraits of musicians and artists. At the end of the gallery is an orchestra, 70 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, with a fine organ, built by Messrs. Gray and Davison. The annexes, 200 ft. long, on each side of the building, with an implement yard, are occupied by the industrial part of the exhibition. In the entrance-halls, art-gallery, and reading-room are displayed some casts of sculpture, and an interesting collection of pictures in oil and water-colour drawings; some of the former by Giorgione, Carlo Dolce, Francia, Sassoferrato, Palmavocchio, Rubens, and other old masters; portraits by Vandyke, Lely, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Romney; landscapes by Wilson, Turner, and others, and the "Village Musicians," by Hogarth; also, a series of pencil sketches by Landseer. The Duke of Westminster, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Lord Mostyn, Lord Penrhyn, Sir R. Brooke, and several gentlemen of Liverpool and Manchester, and of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, have kindly lent the ornaments of their private mansions.

The opening ceremony was conducted in an agreeable manner. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at the Exhibition building. They were received by the Lord Lieutenant and the executive committee, and were conducted to a dais in front of the orchestra—the Mayor of Wrexham (Dr. T. Eytton Jones), attended by the Corporation, preceding them. Among those present were Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Sir R. Brooke, and others. A march by Gounod was played by the band as the party ascended the dais. Major Cornwallis West, as chairman of the executive committee, read an address to the Duke of Westminster, who, in reply, made a suitable speech, but regretted that the Prince and Princess of Wales could not be present. A concert of sacred and secular music followed, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), Welsh harpist to her Majesty. Madame Edith Wynne, though present, was prevented from singing by severe hoarseness; but Mlle. Enriquez, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, as the principal vocalists, performed their part, with the Birkenhead Cambrian Choral Society, Mr. E. de Jongh's orchestra from Manchester, and the band of the 30th Regiment. The Mayor of Wrexham entertained the Duke and Duchess and a fashionable company at luncheon.

## NEW BOOKS.

There is a wonderfully pathetic sentence at the three hundred and seventh page of the *Journal of Augustus Raymond Margary* (Macmillan and Co.): "I am the first European," writes the traveller triumphantly, at Bhamo, on Jan. 17, 1875, "who has traversed the trade-route of the future." And about a month later he was murdered. Yet a perusal of his diary and letters, full of melancholy as it may be, is not merely a renewal of grief, for nowhere else, perhaps, can so clear an idea be obtained, half unconsciously as it is suggested, of the extraordinary difficulties encountered in dealing with the Chinese. To understand them and their ways it is clearly not sufficient to have mastered their language, so far, at any rate, as the principal dialect is concerned, to have become versed in the mystery of the chopsticks, to have reached a satisfactory degree of proficiency in their many-shaded system of etiquette. It is impossible to read poor Margary's own account of this perilous journey without surmising, now that the sad result is known, that even he, with all his experience and all his familiarity with the habits and customs of the country, fell a victim to the over-confidence purposely inspired by what was really a mock exhibition of exaggerated respect, that he was, not invariably, but in one fatal instance, duped by an excessive deference which surprised even himself, and that the honours heaped upon him were but the flowers with which the sacrifice is decked. The history of his expedition is soon told. The city of Bhamo, near the upper sources of the Irrawaddy, is "the point of departure for the great overland trade route between India and China," and hither Mr. Margary was dispatched from Shanghai, in August, 1874, to meet a British mission, under Colonel Browne, sent forward "with orders to cross China from Burmah to Shanghai." The reason for sending Mr. Margary was to make it clear "to the mandarins of the western provinces that the mission belonged to the same nation which was so well known at the capital and the treaty-ports of the Pacific coast." Mr. Margary, accordingly, plunged into darkness and danger for six months, and emerged at Bhamo, on Jan. 17, 1875, only to be enticed, about a month later, by some Chinese away from the town of Manwyne, knocked off his pony, and speared. And so ended, as far as the chief performer was concerned, a gallant expedition gallantly performed. His own pages are the best evidence of the manner in which he discharged that duty which England expects every man to do, and of the valuable observations he continued to make in the midst of illness and anxiety and difficulties of all kinds. He was born in May, 1846; so that, at the time of his death, he was under thirty years of age, though he had already won the good opinion of his superiors to such an extent as to be selected for a distinction of which many an older man might well have been proud. The volume is provided with a very interesting "biographical preface," with an instructive concluding chapter, contributed by the veteran Sir Rutherford Alcock, with a portrait of Mr. Margary, with an itinerary, with a map, with an index, with everything, in fact, that heart can desire, save the tragedy that darkens the whole. To commend such a book to the public were superfluous.

No field of enterprise is more popular with the English nation at large than that in which the late Sir John Franklin and his noble comrades lost their lives, and in which the late Lady Franklin displayed so touching an example of conjugal

devotion and persistent belief; so that considerable favour may be fairly anticipated for the volume entitled *The Dutch in the Arctic Seas*, by Samuel Richard Van Campen (Triibner and Co.), which is understood to be the first published of two contemplated volumes touching the achievements of Holland in a Polar direction, though it is complete in itself with explanatory preface, map, appendix, index, all that tends to give the desirable air of finish. Of the appendix, indeed, which contains "a chronological table of Arctic voyages," it is not too much to say that, if only it be correct, as there is no reason to doubt, it is of itself a most useful and interesting record, containing in a small compass a brief but eloquent summary of geographical discovery and of memorable feats performed by hardy mariners. The author's name and ancestry seem to have prompted him, though an American, apparently, by actual nationality, to do what in him lay to excite in Holland her pristine spirit and urge her to attempt new triumphs in the path selected by "the enthusiasm of Linschoten and Barents." It is satisfactory to find that his efforts to stir up the Hollanders to a sense of what is expected of them have already been attended with so much success as to have elicited an assurance that "enterprise" is "not dead among the Netherlands, nor, indeed, the spirit of discovery." It cannot be denied, however, that it is a very long while since Mynheer Van Dunck did anything whatever in the Arctic line; though it is not so very long since Miss Tinné, the "heroine of the white Nile," and her mother and aunt fell victims to their truly Dutch spirit of exploration. The fact is that Holland is no longer what she was when she could beard the Grand Monarque, and gave a king to England. And yet she is by no means idle. "Situated," says our author, "as Holland is out of the current of European travel, and, moreover, walled in by the almost insurmountable barrier of her cherished language, the world is (and is but too likely to continue) in comparative ignorance of the important undertakings of the Dutch within the confines of their own territories." We are informed, moreover, that "no nation beneath the sun is engaged in more stupendous enterprises for the development of its home and colonial resources than is Holland at the present time. Enough to state that she is forthwith to take in hand the recovery of a large portion of the Zuyder Zee, by which bold undertaking nearly six per cent in productive acreage will be added to the national area." Besides, she is about to have a private expedition, we learn, sent abroad "for the better exploration of Sumatra," her "possessions in the East being so extensive that no thorough exploration of any portion has yet been made." Then, again, she has still, we understand, the Achenese war on her hands. But perhaps the true reason why Holland has ceased, to all appearances, to take any further interest in Arctic discovery may be that she is about two centuries ahead of all the rest of the world, has already investigated the North Pole, and does not see anything in it, whether you approach it by way of Spitzbergen or prefer the route by Smith Sound. For there is mention made of a conversation, which took place "in an Amsterdam alehouse about the Dutch sailors having gone 2 deg. beyond the pole." Captain Silas Bent, an American, appears to think that the statement is not such a gross fabrication as some people may suppose; whereas our own Sherard Osborn thought it right to remark that what was said "was said in dreamy Amsterdam, over strong Dutch beer." If, however, the Dutch whalers really did penetrate to the pole two centuries ago, and Holland has their account of it, properly vouched for, in her archives, there is no difficulty about comprehending her present indifference upon the subject.

There is certainly no dearth of books relating to Egypt and to travelling therein; and it is possible, according to authority, to have too much of a good thing; nevertheless, for all the author's prolixity and minuteness, there is a great deal of quiet enjoyment to be obtained, Americanisms notwithstanding, from *Mummies and Moslems*, by Charles Dudley Warner (Sampson Low and Co.). Large is the volume, many are the pages, and not very big is the type; but there is much that is agreeable to read, and to skip is a privilege which a reader can exercise to his heart's content. The frontispiece is a man six thousand years old, and the secret of his great age resides in the material whereof he is made, which is wood instead of the more ordinary clay. He was found at Memphis; his "eyes are crystal, in a setting of bronze, giving a startling look of life to the regard." He "stands erect, holding a staff." His posture "expresses vigour, action, pride; the head, round in form, indicates intellect." The author and his friend were admitted by the Khedive to an interview, which is described with the American detail so dear to many readers. And the same particularity is remarkable throughout the narrative, wherein there is probably no single thing omitted of all that happened to the author and the companions who shared with him the "Rip Van Winkle," the boat in which they navigated the Nile. And to those particulars are added numerous anecdotes and bits of information concerning all manner of persons and things, from Cheops to the chameleon, and even to the flea. Some of the stories savour, as is not uncommon with American stories, of profanity; but they are droll enough, notwithstanding. "New facts about Egypt," says our author, candidly, "need not be expected;" and some of his anecdotes are not so remarkable, whether they refer to Egypt or not, for novelty as for humour. For instance, the observation of the gentleman who, to give an idea of the heat at Aden, said that, if he owned a place there and another in Gehenna, he would let the one in Aden, cannot be regarded as a new invention. It is melancholy to relate that our author and his friends were delayed upon their voyage on the Nile, having to wait for a boat "carrying the English Prince Arthur and a Moslem Prince." Our author naturally took the opportunity of informing the captain of his boat that "in America we are not obliged to wait for Princes;" at which, of course, the captain's eyes sparkled with sympathetic admiration. Readers who might otherwise feel inclined to envy the author his agreeable trip will be consoled to learn that "this Nile voyage is nothing after all;" and much other information of a pleasant and comforting sort is to be found in his pages.

Messrs. Bamrose and Sons have issued another of their interesting panoramic guides to the railways. This time the line taken is the Great Western.

The annual meeting of the Essex Rifle Association opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Rayleigh, on the county range at Sandon, near Chelmsford. The highest scores in competitions closed were made by Corporal Bedford, 4th Essex; Lance-Corporal Barker, 9th Essex; Sergeant Newton, 1st Essex Artillery; and Sergeant Bird, 2nd Essex.

The show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Birmingham was brought to a close on Monday. The profits, it is said, will more than cover the losses which have attended previous exhibitions. Lord Skelmersdale has been elected president for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Shorthorn Society the report presented showed a total of 1019 members, an increase of 160 on the year, and a balance in hand of £1214. The trials of reaping-machines, which will take place near Leamington next month, promise to be of a very interesting character. Forty-two machines have been entered for competition.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE MARQUIS CONYNTHAM.

The Most Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Marquis, Earl, and Viscount Conyngham, Earl of Mount-Charles, Viscount Slane, &c., in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Minster in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, K.P., G.C.H., P.C., a General in the Army, Vice-Admiral of the coast of Ulster, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Meath, died, at 5, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, on the 17th inst. His Lordship was born June 11, 1797, the second son of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, K.P., by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, in the county of Surrey, and was grandson of Francis Pierpont Burton, who assumed the surname and arms of Conyngham, and succeeded to the barony of Conyngham of Mount-Charles at the decease of his maternal uncle, Henry, first Earl Conyngham. The nobleman whose death we record served as Page of Honour to the Prince Regent, and entered the Army, in the 2nd Life Guards, September, 1820. In the same year he was appointed First Groom of the King's Bedchamber and Gentleman and Master of the Robes. In 1825 he became M.P. for the county of Donegal; in 1823, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and, in 1826, one of the Lords of the Treasury. He succeeded his father in the peerage honours, Dec. 28, 1832, and in 1833 was invested with the blue ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick. He had previously been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. From July to December, 1834, and again for a few months in 1835, he held office as Postmaster-General, and in the latter year was constituted Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and sworn one of the Privy Council. Taking great interest in yachting pursuits, he was Commodore of the Irish Yachting Club, and Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He married, April 24, 1824, Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, and by her, who died in the early part of this year, leaves issue two sons, George Henry, Earl of Mount-Charles, now third Marquis Conyngham, born Feb. 3, 1825, who is married to the Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, only child of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, and has issue; and Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, M.P. for the county of Clare, together with four daughters, Jane, Lady Churchill, Lady Fanny Lambart, of Beau Parc, Lady Elizabeth Bryan, and Lady Cecilia Brinckman. (We present an engraving of the portrait of Lord Conyngham, from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.)

## SIR PERCY BURRELL, BART.

Sir Percy Burrell, fourth Baronet, of Valentine House, Essex, M.P. for New Shoreham, died on the 19th inst., at 44, Berkeley-square. He was born in 1812, the second son of Sir Charles Merrihew Burrell, Bart., M.P., by Frances, his wife, eldest sister of Lord Leonfield, and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded his father, who represented Shoreham for fifty-six years, in 1862, in which year he was returned for the same borough. Sir Percy married, Aug. 26, 1856, Henrietta Katherine, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George and Lady Brooke Pechell, but had no issue. The baronetcy consequently devolves on his brother, now Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, fifth Baronet, of Ockenden House, Cuckfield, Sussex, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1847, Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. John A. Jones, late Rector of Burleigh-on-the-Hill, in the county of Rutland. Sir Percy's family was a branch of that of Burrell, Baron Gwyder.

## SIR J. M. NAESMYTH, BART.

Sir John Murray Naesmyth, fourth Baronet, of Posso, in the county of Peebles, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat, Dawyck House, in that county, on the 19th inst. He was born Dec. 30, 1803, the only son of Sir James Naesmyth, Bart., by Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of John Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, in the county of Selkirk, received his education at Rugby, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Dec. 4, 1829. Sir John married, first, May 19, 1826, Mary, fourth daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., by whom (who died Dec. 20, 1836) he had five sons, four of whom died young, and a daughter; and, secondly, July 8, 1839, the Hon. Eleanor Powys, second daughter of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, by whom he leaves one daughter. His only surviving son and successor, now Sir James Naesmyth, fifth Baronet, D.L., of the Bengal Civil Service, was born in 1827, and married, in 1850, Eliza Gordon Brodie, eldest daughter of Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq., B.C.S., and granddaughter of Sir Henry Russell, Bart., Chief Justice of India.

The deaths are also announced of Olivia, wife of the Right Hon. A. C. May, Attorney-General for Ireland, and daughter of the late Sir Matthew Barington, Bart.;—of the Dowager Lady Marjoribanks, wife of the Rev. George Henry Egerton, and daughter of Henry Stone, Esq., of London, banker;—of the Hon. Mrs. Preston Bruce;—of Colonel George Disbrowe, a Peninsula and Waterloo officer, in his eighty-third year;—of Captain Thomas Patton, formerly of the Royal Navy, at the advanced age of eighty-four years;—of Sir John William Kaye, K.C.S.I., late Political Secretary at the India Office, in his sixty-third year;—and of Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, styled the "Prince of Methodism," who is stated to have laid the foundations of nearly one hundred chapels in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Lord Bateman, the Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, has issued an address to his tenants stating that, in consequence of the bad season and the general unfavourable farming prospects this year, he has determined to make a reduction in all his rents which exceed £20 a year equivalent to 10 per cent on the gross amount.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

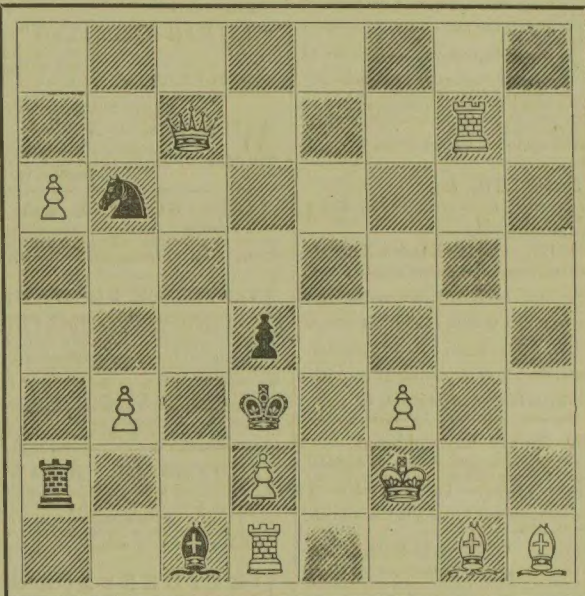
All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

OLIVE GRIN and W.F.D.—You both apparently overlook the fact that Black can play 1. P to Q Kt 4th, and thus avert the mate.  
J.B. Boxford.—If Black play 1. Kt to B 4th, cannot the White Queen mate at Q 5th? Thanks for the problems.  
A. DELACROIX.—We will endeavour to attend to your request next week.  
T. FAHLE.—Many thanks for your courteous attention.  
T. BOWEN.—Such games are always welcome.  
A. BROW.—Two of your problems have already appeared. The "curiosity" is a very old idea.  
UN AMATEUR BRESILIEN.—The City of London Chess Magazine has ceased to exist. To the best of our knowledge, the other book has not yet been published.  
A.F.—Mr. Staunton's "Chess Theory and Practice" is published by Virtue and Co.  
J.W. GRIMSTON.—The old Oxford Chess Club ceased to exist about 1856. There are two University Clubs at Cambridge.  
A.J.—We certainly never heard the doctrine laid down that a single "dual" ought to disqualify a problem; though, of course, there are duals and duals.  
A.W. CARPENTER.—Why not write to the journal in which the paragraph appeared? We never gave it publicity.  
LICEO DE MALAGA and READING CLUB OF CORFU.—The solution of Problem No. 1689 is correct.  
PROBLEM No. 1690.—Additional correct solutions received from Lieut. A. Pignone, O.H.V., G.H.V., Mythe, Reading Club of Corfu, James R., Liceo de Malaga.  
PROBLEM No. 1691.—Correct solutions received from P.S. Shenale, R.W.S., J. Martindale, J. Bowden, Peter, C.C.C., Woolwich Chess Club, A.J.C., W.F. Payne, Latta, Gertrude and Alice, Three of Them, and W.F. Those by Neil, Olive Grin, and W.F.D. are wrong.  
••• The Nottingham Chess Club will be happy to play a match by correspondence with any other provincial chess club. Address, the Hon. Sec.

## PROBLEM No. 1693.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## MATCH BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND CAMBRIDGE.

We give below an admirable Game recently played by correspondence between the chess clubs of Nottingham and Cambridge. It abounds with interesting and instructive features, and will well repay examination.

## (Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Cambridge).	BLACK (Nottingham).	WHITE (Cambridge).	BLACK (Nottingham).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. K to R sq	Q to K 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q R to K Kt sq	P to K B 5th
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	27. P takes P	P takes P
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	28. R to K B 3rd	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	29. R takes R	R takes P
		30. Q to K R	Kt to K R 4th
		31. P to Q 4th	
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	32. R to Q 3rd	Q takes P
7. B to K 3rd	B takes B	33. R to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 2nd
8. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	34. B takes P	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
9. Castles		35. K takes B	B takes P
10. Q to K sq	B to Q 2nd	36. R takes Kt	P takes R (ch)
11. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	37. K takes B	P to K 7th, and wins.
12. Kt to K R 4th	K to R 2nd	38. K takes Kt	R to R 4th (ch)
13. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt to Kt sq	39. K takes P	Kt to K 5th (dis. ch)
14. R to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	40. K to K 4th	Q to K 6th (ch)
15. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	41. K to K 5th	R to R 4th (ch)
16. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th	42. K to B 6th	R to B 4th (ch)
17. Q R to K B sq		43. K to K 7th (best)	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
18. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	44. K to K 6th (best)	Q to K B sq
19. P takes P	K to K 2nd	45. K to Q 7th	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	P takes P	46. K to B 8th	R to B sq (ch)
		47. Q to Q 8th	R takes Q (ch)
		48. K takes P	Q to Kt 3rd, Mate.

Up to this point the moves on both sides are identical with the opening of a game played between Messrs. de Riviere and Morphy. Compare Staunton's Chess Praxis, p. 213.

12. Kt to K R 4th K to R 2nd  
13. Kt to K B 5th K Kt to Kt sq  
A somewhat humiliating retreat, but still a very necessary precaution before attempting to expel the adverse Knight.

14. R to K B 3rd P to K Kt 3rd  
15. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt  
16. Q to K B 2nd P to K B 4th  
This advance looks at first sight hazardous; but we believe it to be both sound and good.

17. Q R to K B sq  
The best reply; and far stronger than 17. P takes P.

18. P to K R 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
19. P takes P K to K 2nd  
20. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)  
This check we presume was given for the purpose of driving the King to the Rook's file and with the intention of advancing the King's Knight's Pawn presently; but the whole combination, judged by the after play, appears to have been unsound *ad initio*.

21. Q to K R 4th P to Q 4th  
An excellent reply, and very superior to the obvious move of 21. Kt to Q 4th.

22. P to K Kt 4th R to K Kt sq  
23. R to K Kt 3rd R to K Kt 3rd  
24. P to K Kt 5th  
A mere *brutum fulmen*.

24. Q to Q B 4th  
A capital and unexpected coup, which knocks the whole of White's specious attack "into a cocked hat." Black now threatens to play R takes P with fatal effect.

We believe we are violating no confidence in stating that the lion's share of this fine game was borne by Mr. S. Hamel, the popular president of the Nottingham Chess Club.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MR. LOWENTHAL.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Mr. J. Lowenthal, the eminent Hungarian chessplayer, which took place last week, at St. Leonard's, in his sixty-seventh year. The deceased gentleman had been a resident in England for five-and-twenty years, during the whole of which time he identified himself with every chess movement of importance, and was universally popular with all classes of chess-players. Though unimpaired by his highly nervous temperament for a match-player, he nevertheless possessed skill of the highest order, and it is not too much to say that his theoretical knowledge of the game was unrivalled. Mr. Lowenthal edited *Morphy's Games*, the *Era Problem Tourney*, the *Book of the Chess Congress*, 1864, the *Transactions of the British Chess Association*, 1867-9, &c. He was also for many years manager of the now defunct British Chess Association, of which the late Lord Lyttelton was president. By his death the honorary secretaryship of the St. George's Chess Club becomes vacant.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1873, and Jan. 28, 1875, of General the Right Hon. William Rose, Baron Sandhurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late of No. 18, Grosvenor-gardens, who died on the 23rd ult., were proved on the 8th inst. by his widow, Lady Sandhurst, and his brothers, Samuel Mansfield and Horatio Mansfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £5500, and certain furniture and effects absolutely, and the income of his houses, No. 18, Grosvenor-gardens, and No. 60, Eaton-square, for life; upon trust for his eldest son, William, for life, and after his death for the person who succeeds to the title, £15,000; on the death of Lady Sandhurst the said two houses are to be held upon similar trusts; upon trust for his daughter, Margaret Louisa, £10,000; to each of his younger sons, £4000; to the Rev. Edward Dowell, £300; and to his brothers, Samuel and Horatio, £500 each. The rest of his property he gives to his son William.

The will, with one codicil, dated Feb. 23 and Aug. 16, 1875, of Mr. Thomas Proctor, late of Elmdale, Clifton, who died on May 15 last, was proved, at the Bristol district registry, on the 2nd ult., by Mrs. Mary Proctor, the widow, Edward Garraway Cope and Charles William Cope, the nephews, and Thomas Ryland and Francis Henry Ryland, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £5000 and a residence with furniture, and £2000 per annum for life; upon trust for his brother, Charles Garraway Proctor, for life, £7000; upon trust for his brother-in-law, Zephaniah Cope, for life, £3000; and a large number of other legacies, among which may be mentioned £150 to Muller's Orphan Asylum, Ashley Down, near Bristol; £100 each to the formidable training-ship, *Portishead*, near Bristol, the Bristol General Hospital, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, and the Down and Durdham Committee; and £150 to the churchwardens of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for Mary Eveline Cope, the wife of his nephew, Charles William Cope, for life, and at her death to her children.

The will, dated Nov. 20, 1872, of Mr. Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gordon, formerly of Abington-street, Westminster, civil engineer, but late of Poynter's Grove, Tottenham, Herefordshire, who died on April 28 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Joseph Gordon Gordon, the son, Charles Liddell, and John Trevor Barkley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves various legacies, and the residue to his said son.

The will, dated Jan. 14, 1873, of Mr. Arthur Cunliffe, late of No. 97, New Bond-street, and the Carlton Club, Pall-mall, who died, on May 29 last, at Nice, was proved on the 13th ult. by Ellis Brooke Cunliffe, the brother, and William Fry Foster, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Foster, £10,000; upon trust for Gertrude, Sybella, Florence, Helen, and Lucy, the five daughters of his said sister, £10,000; upon trust for his sister Mrs. Gertrude Swetenham and her children, £10,000; and the remainder of his property to his brother, Ellis Brooke Cunliffe.

The will, dated May 17, 1871, of Mr. Percy Henry Crutchley, late of Sunninghill Park, Berks, who died on May 6 last, has been proved by Major-General Crutchley, the brother and sole executor, under £35,000, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate.

The will, with nine codicils, of Mr. Edward Samuel, formerly of No. 19, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and late of Berners Hotel, Berners-street, Oxford-street, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Moss Samuel, the nephew, Louis Meyer Rothschild, and James Levinson, the executors, under £12,000.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn on the morning of the 7th, and near Venus on the morning of the 17th. She is near Mars on the 19th, near to Mercury on the evening of the 20th, and near to Jupiter during the evening of the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	5th at 38 minutes after 6h. in the morning.
Last Quarter "	12th at 58 " " 9h. " afternoon.
New Moon "	19th at 26 " " 6h. " afternoon.
First Quarter "	26th at 17 " " 6h. " afternoon.

She is furthest from the Earth on the morning of the 2nd, and again on the evening of the 29th, and nearest on the evening of the 17th.

Mercury rises 17m. before the Sun on the 3rd; on the 6th he rises nearly at the same time as the Sun, and from this day to Oct. 13 he rises in daylight. On the 1st he and the Sun set nearly together; on the 8th he sets 17m. after sunset, which interval gradually increases to 35m. by the 23rd, and remains at this point till the 28th, the planet setting on this day at 7h. 29m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 51m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 46m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 19m. p.m. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th, near Mars on the 6th, near the Moon on the 20th, and in his descending node on the 29th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 2h. 20m. a.m., or 2h. 16m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 1h. 51m. a.m., and on the 28th at 1h. 33m. a.m. She is stationary among the stars on the 4th; near the Moon on the 17th; she shines brilliantly on the 20th. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 17m. a.m., on the 15th at 9h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 4m. a.m.

Mars is an evening star till the 28th; he sets on the 8th at 7h. 45m. p.m.; on the 18th at 7h. 19m. p.m., or 7m. only after sunset. On the 28th the planet and the Sun set nearly together, and from this day to the end of the year he sets in daylight. He rises on the 11th nearly with the Sun; on the 18th 14m. before sunrise; and on the 28th at 4h. 34m. a.m., or 34m. before sunrise. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, and near the Moon on the 19th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 22m. p.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 39m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 10h. 42m. p.m., on the 18th at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the 28th at 9h. 24m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 15th, and near the Moon on the 25th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 38m. p.m., and on the last day at 4h. 50m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 8h. 20m. p.m., or 43m. after sunset; on the 17th at 7h. 40m. p.m., or 24m. after sunset. On the 29th the planet rises nearly at the same time as the Sun sets, and from this day to the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at about the same time as the Sun rises on the 28th, and a few minutes before sunrise on the last day. He is, near the Moon on the 7th; and in apposition to the Sun on the 27th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 56m. a.m., and on the 31st at 1h. 46m. p.m.

Lord Salisbury has been re-elected chairman of the Middlesex magistrates.



# GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. REBUILDING OF PREMISES. OETZMANN & CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

**OETZMANN and CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE** that they have purchased the immense range of Premises known as the **EAGLE BREWERY** (Green, Randall, and Co.), and intend adding them to their already extensive SHOW-ROOMS and FACTORIES as soon as the REBUILDING is completed. This establishment will then be one of the largest in the world.

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**TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE** by workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon CLEARING OUT the same at a GREAT REDUCTION. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

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